

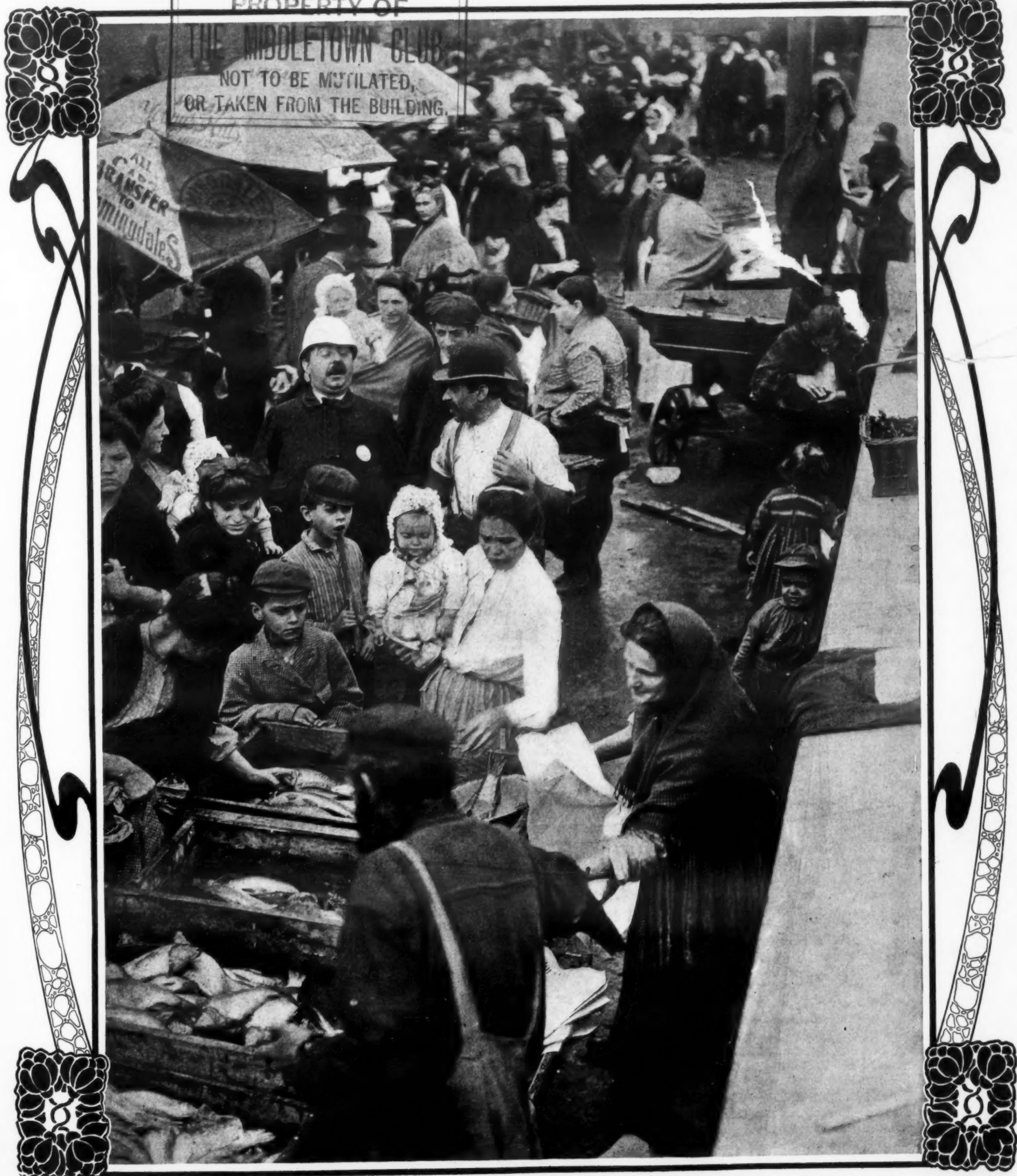
*Midd Club*

# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

NO. 2536

APRIL 14, 1904

PRICE 10 CENTS



A CURIOUS SIGHT IN NEW YORK—FISH MARKET OF THE GHETTO

See Page 348.



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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Thursday, April 14, 1904

## Presidents Who Make Precedents.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is criticised in some quarters for his action in the pension matter; the summary way in which he cut the Gordian knot in the "recess" tangle in the Wood case offended some persons, and his promptness in dealing with a critical Panama issue called out loud protests from a few timid and ultra-conservative individuals. All these people would be less excited if they knew history a little better.

When Jackson, under a threat of war, forced the government of Louis Philippe to pay the spoliation claims that had been pressed vainly on the French authorities by Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams, he did more than secure for the United States the \$5,000,000 from France. He showed to France and all Europe (the other nations having had their claims against France settled years earlier) that the United States was a country which could no longer be trifled with. This act of Old Hickory's gained him tens of thousands of friends among those who disliked his politics and distrusted his political advisers.

Many persons at the time protested against Polk's act in sending General Taylor, in the early part of 1846, to occupy the disputed territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, saying that this would provoke Mexico to war. The war came, and as a consequence the United States gained the present States of California, Nevada, and Utah, the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming, and extended the nation's boundaries to the Pacific. What American would be willing to hand back that big domain to Mexico to-day?

If President Pierce in 1854, when the Spaniards in Cuba seized the American merchant vessel *Black Warrior*, had had a little of Polk's energy and courage, the United States would have attacked Spain, and Cuba would have been annexed, as many of Pierce's party wanted it to be.

President Buchanan, to his lasting discredit, in 1860, declared that while it was wrong for the South to secede, there was no legal way of coercing the seceders, but Mr. Lincoln found a way to do it. Some of the enemies of Mr. Lincoln declared that he violated the Constitution, but he saved the life of the nation, without which there could be no Constitution.

General Grant, by what some of his enemies called "executive interference with the legislative branch of the government," induced Congress to pass the resumption act just at the moment when—the Republicans being on the point of losing power in the House—postponement would have been fatal. Leading financiers in New York and elsewhere declared after the resumption act passed that it could not be put in operation at the time set for it, January 1st, 1879. President Hayes and Secretary Sherman acted promptly and collected the gold which enabled the act to become effective on schedule time.

In the settlement with Spain at the end of the war of 1898 President McKinley, against the threats and lamentations of many persons, constrained the peace commission at Paris to give Porto Rico and the Philippines to the United States. He would have gained Cuba at the same time, to the benefit of Cuba and the

United States, had not the Teller stipulation, passed on the eve of the beginning of hostilities, tied the United States' hands.

Like the other Presidents named, Mr. Roosevelt, in crises, does not look for precedents. He creates them. Opportunities do not grasp him. He grasps opportunities. When opportunities do not present themselves he makes them. He is a President who does things. And this is the sort of a man that the American people have always loved to honor, and with abundant reason.

## Uniform Marriage and Divorce Laws.

THE NATIONAL conventions of both the Republican and Democratic parties this year will be urged to adopt a plank favoring a constitutional amendment which will enable Congress to enact a uniform law for the country on the subject of marriage and divorce. Since the law thus proposed relates to a matter of social reform only, and can in no sense be made a party issue, we see no reason why both parties may not act upon it favorably. A movement in favor of such uniformity has been in progress now for many years, and has engaged in its support the practically unanimous sentiment of the most intelligent and enlightened minds of the whole country.

The argument for such a law has been so often presented that it hardly seems necessary to repeat it here. It rests on such sound and clear reasoning, and the measure proposed is so obviously in the interests of public morality and a pure family life, that it is difficult to see how any opposition can be made to it from a reputable source, and more difficult still to understand why no practical results have yet come from the prolonged agitation of the subject.

The present diverse and conflicting laws of the various States on the marital relation are in no sense a reflection of American sentiment on this same subject. There is no question on which the American people as a whole are more united, more heartily agreed, than on the question of the purity and sacredness of the marriage relation. Go where you will, in any section of the Union, with the exception of the region where Mormonism rules, and the feeling on this subject will be found precisely the same. There is no sectionalism here, no North and South, no East and West, when it comes to the issue of safeguarding the family relation. There is no more difference of opinion on this point among intelligent and reputable people anywhere in the Union than there is in regard to the necessity of education for the young or on the therapeutic value of pure air and water.

That the purity of the family relation is one of the foundation-stones of modern civilization, a vital and essential element in the life of the republic, is everywhere recognized and maintained. This holds true of communities now under as widely variant laws on divorce as South Dakota, for instance, where almost any pretext is allowed for the severance of the marriage bond, and South Carolina, where divorce is not permitted on any ground whatever. There are, in short, no such lines of moral division between the people of the different States as might be inferred from the widely different laws on a subject of such vital relation to morality as marriage and divorce. The American people are remarkably homogeneous with respect to their recognition of fundamental moral principles; they all think alike here. All this being true, there is no more reason why we should not have a uniform marriage and divorce law for the United States, in accordance with the fixed and uniform convictions of the people, than that the general laws concerning property rights and trial by jury should not be uniform.

The present mixed and confusing mass of State legislation on marriage and divorce is a rank absurdity, and worse. Even the few States which set a high standard in their laws on this subject suffer almost equally from the scandal and disgrace resulting from the loose and vicious legislation of other States. The reputation of the country in this matter is based on the lowest and most prevalent standard, rather than on the highest. For this reason the good name of the American people demands that Congress should take action to secure that same uniformity in the laws regulating the marriage relation which actually exists in popular sentiment.

## Home Rule for New York.

THE VARIOUS societies, clubs, newspapers, and public leaders, or would-be public leaders, in New York City that are constantly clamoring for home rule should begin to "get wise," as the saying is. New York City newspapers have been denouncing the iniquities of the gas and street-car schemes and franchise grabs thrust upon the Legislature at Albany to the enrichment of the lobby and "the black horse cavalry." One member of the Legislature, at a committee hearing, when told that the New York grab bills were being denounced by the New York press, said he didn't give a rap for all the newspapers. Other members treated the protests against the grab bills with equal contempt. It must be evident that if the friends of home rule and decent government in New York City want to reform the Legislature they must begin before it meets, and not afterward. A little spasm of protest in the closing days of the legislative session amounts to nothing. The way to cure the

evil is for all law-abiding citizens to get together and nominate either regular or independent candidates for the Legislature who will be decent and honest, good fighters, and good talkers when they go to Albany next winter. It is a curious fact that the voters of New York, who have protested against grab legislation, appear to have had no strong champion of their cause on the floor of either house. All the brains and eloquence have been retained by the "boodle" on the side of the corporations and the lobby. Ought not the respectable element in New York City to be ashamed of itself for tolerating such representatives at the State capital? It is time to begin to think about the Legislature to be elected next November. Nominations are now in order.

## The Plain Truth.

A VALUABLE HINT to newspapers which labor under the impression that their income is not affected by billboard and street-car advertising is found in a recent press dispatch announcing that the jubilee celebration committee of Atlantic City firmly opposes a proposition to spend five thousand dollars in billboard publicity, and that as a result "the newspapers will probably receive a large part of this appropriation." Aside from the ethical question regarding the billboard scenery-defacing nuisance and the legal question concerning the right of a company, chartered purely for transportation purposes, to utilize its conveyances for advertising, a selfish question presents itself to all publishers, in connection with this matter. It has well been said that protection is only enlightened selfishness. Publishers who invest their money in expectation of securing returns both from circulation and advertising, have a right to protest against either ethical or legal improprieties, because they are improper and also because they are injurious to the legitimate advertising business. If publishers would bear in mind that every dollar diverted to the billboards and the street-car and elevated-railroad signs would seek proper channels of advertising but for this diversion, and that not less than three million dollars are annually spent in this country in a sort of publicity that was not known or recognized to any extent twenty years ago, they would unite as one man to exterminate the billboard and street-car advertising nuisances.

THE *Congregationalist* well says that "no war between great nations during the last fifty years has been as imperfectly reported in the newspapers as that between Russia and Japan thus far." The reason is mainly the very severe restrictions imposed on newspaper representatives by both contending parties. Correspondents and artists are allowed little freedom within the sphere of actual hostilities and are under the strictest surveillance and censorship at every step. So suspicious are the authorities that they carry the scrutiny of foreign newspaper representatives to a ridiculous extent. One of the photographers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, engaged in the peaceful occupation of photographing temples in a Japanese city, recently, was forbidden thus to use his camera. The photographs from the seat of war thus far received have not been of striking value, but it is hoped that the strictness of the regulations within the war lines will be relaxed gradually, as the struggle continues, and, in that event, the camera and the pencil will give our readers as graphic a history of the contest as was given them during the brief struggle with Spain in Cuba. One of our best photographers, Mr. J. M. Cochrane, is with the Japanese forces, and most advantageously located, and two of our foreign representatives are with the Russian side, so that the movements of both armies will be properly covered. The readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY may rest assured that they will have promptly laid before them the most striking pictures of the great conflict in the far East.

A REMARKABLE and unusual instance of legislation distinctly oppressive to a great corporation is disclosed by a bill, recently introduced at Albany, for the relief of the Western Union Telegraph Company. This bill asks the State to return to the company \$200,000 collected under an act of 1880 and which every one, the Court of Appeals included, concedes to have been an unjust tax. The circumstances are peculiar: The law of 1880 imposed a new tax upon all the capital stock of corporations, whether employed in this or other States, though it was originally understood that it was intended to tax corporations only on the capital employed in this State. The Western Union employs about one-tenth of its capital in New York, but it was taxed on the whole. This manifest injustice led the Legislature, in 1885, to amend the law so as to impose the tax on capital actually employed in the State and to remit unpaid taxes under the old law on capital employed outside the commonwealth, except any tax for the collection of which suit had been brought and payment secured. Under this clause the Western Union was left without relief. The Court of Appeals, in its opinion, admitted that the law, as originally passed, was "extremely hard and unjust," and suggested that the Western Union could very properly appeal to the Legislature. Again and again relief has been sought, but for various reasons it has been denied, principally because the State government has hesitated to deplete its treasury, even to pay an honest claim. It is not surprising that this year a disposition to treat the Western Union's application more equitably, not to say honestly, is being shown.





# PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



ONE OF the most distinguished visitors to the United States during the year 1904 will be Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, a member of the French nobility who has devoted his life largely to the "war against war," and particularly to the promotion of international arbitration. He is one of the French members of The Hague court, and the leader of the arbitration group of the French Parliament in association with such other illustrious Frenchmen as M. Frederic Passy, M. Emile Audaud, and M. Gaston Moch. It was Baron d'Estournelles and his co-workers who were largely instrumental in bringing about the recent arbitration treaty between France and England, the first convention of the kind ever completed between two great Powers of the world. The baron headed a deputation of French senators and deputies who visited England in the interests of the treaty, and for his service to this cause he was tendered a vote of thanks by the British Parliament on motion of Premier Balfour. Baron d'Estournelles will attend the St. Louis exposition, and will deliver a series of lectures while here on the subject of arbitration. It is his idea that it would be to the advantage of American statesmen to come into closer contact with the statesmen of Europe, and his main object in coming here will be to obtain the formation in America of a group of Congressmen favorable to arbitration, who will afterward visit France and help the great movement for the world-wide adoption of arbitration between nations.

NO MAN IN American public life to-day possesses the respect and confidence of the American people to a larger extent than the Hon. William P. Frye, the senior Senator from Maine. He measures up to the highest and noblest type of a statesman, a patriot, and a zealous and faithful servant of the public. For these reasons, and others, it is extremely gratifying to learn that Senator Frye has been made the chairman of a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations charged with an exhaustive investigation of the great and vital question of international arbitration, with a view to formulating a plan of procedure for our government to follow in concluding arbitration treaties with other countries. How Senator Frye regards the subject of arbitration generally may be judged from some remarks he made in a recent interview. "There is no reason under the sun," he is quoted as saying, "why arbitration cannot settle international questions, of whatever character, better than war." Elsewhere in the interview Senator Frye expresses the hope that a plan of compulsory arbitration between nations may yet be devised, which would be an improvement, he thinks, on The Hague procedure, which is more or less voluntary. Senator Frye's colleagues on the committee are Senators Fairbanks and Morgan, both of whom are strong, progressive, and able men.



SENATOR WILLIAM P. FRYE,  
Chairman of the Senate committee to consider international arbitration.  
Bell.

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THE FIRST delegates to the Republican National Convention, selected from the State of New York, were chosen at White Plains, March 12th, and their names are Ex-Congressman William L. Ward, of Port Chester, and William Archer, of Mt. Vernon. The resolutions indorsing President Roosevelt were vigorous and indicated that the President's own State will put all its strength behind him both at the national convention and at the election. Mr. Ward is a wealthy manufacturer and one of the leading citizens of his county. He is one of the Republican war horses of the State, and his affection for the President, which was so signally manifested by the stirring resolutions of the convention, has never been underestimated by his friends. He is a stalwart Republican, a splendid organizer, an earnest believer in his party's principles, and a leader whose influence extends throughout the State. He had been prominently mentioned in connection with the chairmanship of the Republican State Committee, and has also been seriously considered by many of the party's leaders as a most available candidate for the gubernatorial nomination next fall. Mr. Ward made a splendid record in Congress as an industrious, upright, earnest worker in behalf of his constituents, and is a broad-minded, generous-hearted, whole-souled friend, and likewise a good



THE HON. WILLIAM L. WARD,  
First Roosevelt delegate from New York State.—L. Aliman & Co.

hater of his enemies. President Roosevelt will find no abler or more vigorous champion of his interests at the Chicago convention.

IF WE DON'T "watch out" and reform and improve our backward and antiquated postal system our neighbor on the North, the "Lady of the Snows," will get as far ahead of us in this respect as Switzerland, Germany, and other European countries now are. The present Postmaster-General of Canada, Sir William Mulock, is a wide-awake and progressive official, and to him, it is said, the British empire owes its penny-postage system. Sir William is a lawyer by profession, but has been active in Canadian



SIR WILLIAM MULOCK,  
Who is working to secure improved postal facilities for Canada.  
Pottoway.

politics for many years. Since 1882 he has represented the same constituency in the House of Commons, and in 1896 he became a Cabinet minister. He is now working to secure a cheap rate of postage for periodicals, so as to replace American with English magazines in Canadian homes. Sir William is an enthusiastic agriculturist, and owns a model farm in North York. He has always taken a great interest in education, particularly in connection with Toronto University, with which he has, at various times, been associated as student, examiner, lecturer, senator, vice-chancellor, and trustee. He has further shown his affectionate interest in his alma mater by endowing a mathematical scholarship after himself.

MISS EVA MOUTON, of Lafayette, La., is a little musical prodigy whose talent deserves notice beyond the borders of her native State. Miss Mouton is only nine years of age. At all the concerts given in her home town she is a participant, and were she not visible when performing, it would be easy to believe that a young woman of eighteen or twenty was playing Chopin's waltzes and nocturnes with beautiful expression and execution. Her appreciation of her favorite composer, Chopin, was manifested almost before she could talk. Eva is the daughter of Judge Julian Mouton, whose family is one of the most distinguished in the State. The first Mouton that went to Louisiana was one of the Acadian exiles from Nova Scotia. Albeit he could neither read nor write, he was a man of brains, and lived to amass a large fortune in slaves and land. He was one of the founders of the town of Lafayette, and gave generously of his lands for public buildings. One of his descendants was a general in the Confederate army, and another was Governor and afterward Senator of the State. On the maternal side little Miss Mouton is of Castilian descent, as her fair beauty easily denotes.



MISS EVA MOUTON,  
A little Acadian musical prodigy.  
Clark.

YOUNG CREOLE women are apt to marry, as their mothers did before them, at an early age. The



FIVE GENERATIONS IN A NOTED LOUISIANA FAMILY.—Martin.

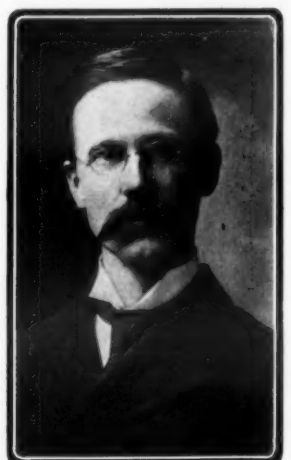
attractive picture herewith presented is of five generations, representing distinguished families of French descent in Louisiana. Mrs. J. B. Berard, who has the seat of honor at the right of the picture, is a great-great-grandmother who has counted eighty-two years to her life. Sitting next to her is her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Duperier, a great-grandmother at the age of sixty. Mrs. L. Indest is a youthful grandmother, while her daughter, Mrs. F. I. Lourde, the mother of little Miss Fay Esther Lourde, has not yet reached her twentieth year. Not every young miss has the opportunity of being the pet of her great-great-grandmother. Recently this beautiful old lady was taken very ill. The doctors gave no hopes of her recovery, and her children and grandchildren but awaited the hour for the Great Reaper to come. The sick woman expressed a desire to see her youngest descendant, saying she believed she might get well if the little one were brought to her. From the moment the child entered the room the patient began to rally. Mrs. Berard is a very active great-great-grandmother, and often drives herself from the big sugar plantation of which she is mistress, in Iberia Parish, La., to the home of her little great-great-grandchild, which is on a big rice plantation in the same parish. The existence of so many generations at once in a family, in constant touch with one another, must have many agreeable features. Certainly the child that has three grandmothers to pet it gets more than the usual blessedness out of life.

THE NEW ORLEANS Progressive Union has awarded the Picayune Loving Cup this year to Miss Sophie B. Wright, principal of the Home Institute and founder of the New Orleans Night School, as the person who has done the city the greatest public service during the year. This is the first time the honor has been conferred on a woman. The *Picayune* established this prize three years ago in order to encourage civic pride, and confided the awarding of it to the Progressive Union, which includes nearly two thousand members, prominent in every profession and line of business. Mr. Frank T. Howard was the first to receive the honor, he having presented the city with two fully equipped public schools, lots, buildings, and all, representing about \$120,000. Mr. Isadore Newman was honored for 1903, having built, established, and equipped a manual training school for boys. Miss Wright has carried on successfully for years a girls' school, the Home Institute. Finding that many boys were unable to attend the public schools because they had to work during the day, she established, fifteen years ago, a free night school. This she, in large part, supported herself, securing some assistance from those who were interested in the project. Miss Wright's night school has enrolled over fifteen hundred pupils, saving to New Orleans some \$25,000 in teachers' pay.



MISS SOPHIE B. WRIGHT,  
Who has been notably honored for public service in New Orleans.  
Moore Theatre Studio.

MISSIONARY CIRCLES in America have been shocked and saddened by the news of the brutal murder of the Rev. Benjamin W. Labaree, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Persia. According to the details received of the affair, Mr. Labaree was murdered near Urumia, Persia, on March 9th. A servant accompanying him was shot at the same time, while Mr. Labaree was killed with daggers. The motive for the assault seems to have been robbery and not religious fanaticism. It is the first deed of the kind that has happened in Persia for many years. Mr. Labaree came of a noted missionary family, his father being one of the pioneers of Protestant mission work in Persia and still there in active service. The murdered man was born in Urumia about thirty-four years ago, but received his education in America. He was married several years ago to a daughter of Rev. Dr. Frederick Schaffner, of Cleveland, O., also of a famous missionary family and himself engaged in missionary service among the Poles and Bohemians of America. Later news comes from Teheran, Persia, to the effect that the government, at the request of United States Minister Pearson, has made a diligent search for the murderers of Mr. Labaree and has already captured the leader of the robber band.



REV. BENJAMIN W. LABAREE,  
The Presbyterian missionary murdered in Persia.—Horton.



# A Great Religious Gathering in California

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church

By D. D. Thompson, Editor Northwestern "Christian Advocate"



REV. DR. J. M. BUCKLEY,  
Editor of *Christian Advocate*,  
New York.

REV. DR. J. W. BASHFORD,  
President of Ohio Wesleyan  
University.

REV. DR. H. C. JENNINGS,  
Publishing agent Western Meth-  
odist Book Concern, Cincinnati.

REV. DR. JAMES E. DAY,  
President of Syracuse  
University.

REV. DR. WILLIAM BURT,  
Methodist missionary in Rome,  
Italy.

REV. DR. J. F. BERRY,  
Editor *Epworth Herald*,  
Chicago.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which convenes in Los Angeles, Cal., May 4th, promises to be one of the most important sessions of that body. The General Conference meets but once in four years, unless called in special session, which has never yet been done, and is the only lawmaking body of the church. It is composed of ministerial and lay delegates in equal numbers, and representatives will be present from China, Japan, India, Europe, and Africa, as well as the United States. No distinction as to race, color, or sex in the selection of delegates is made.

During the past four years the church, by a vote of the General Conference and the ministers, adopted a new constitution; and the adoption of this new constitution settled the "woman question," which had vexed the church for a dozen years by changing the word defining those who are eligible from "layman" to "laymember." There were many who believed that the word "layman" limited eligibility to male members, and that under that limitation women could not be seated as delegates. All question of the right of women to seats in the General Conference has been removed by the adoption of the new constitution, and as a result about fifteen have been elected delegates of the forthcoming conference. The first woman delegate, Mrs. W. F. Oldham, was elected as a representative from one of the conferences in India to the General Conference of 1880; but she did not present herself for admission, and the question of the eligibility of women was not raised until 1888, when four women, one of whom was Miss Frances E. Willard, were refused seats.

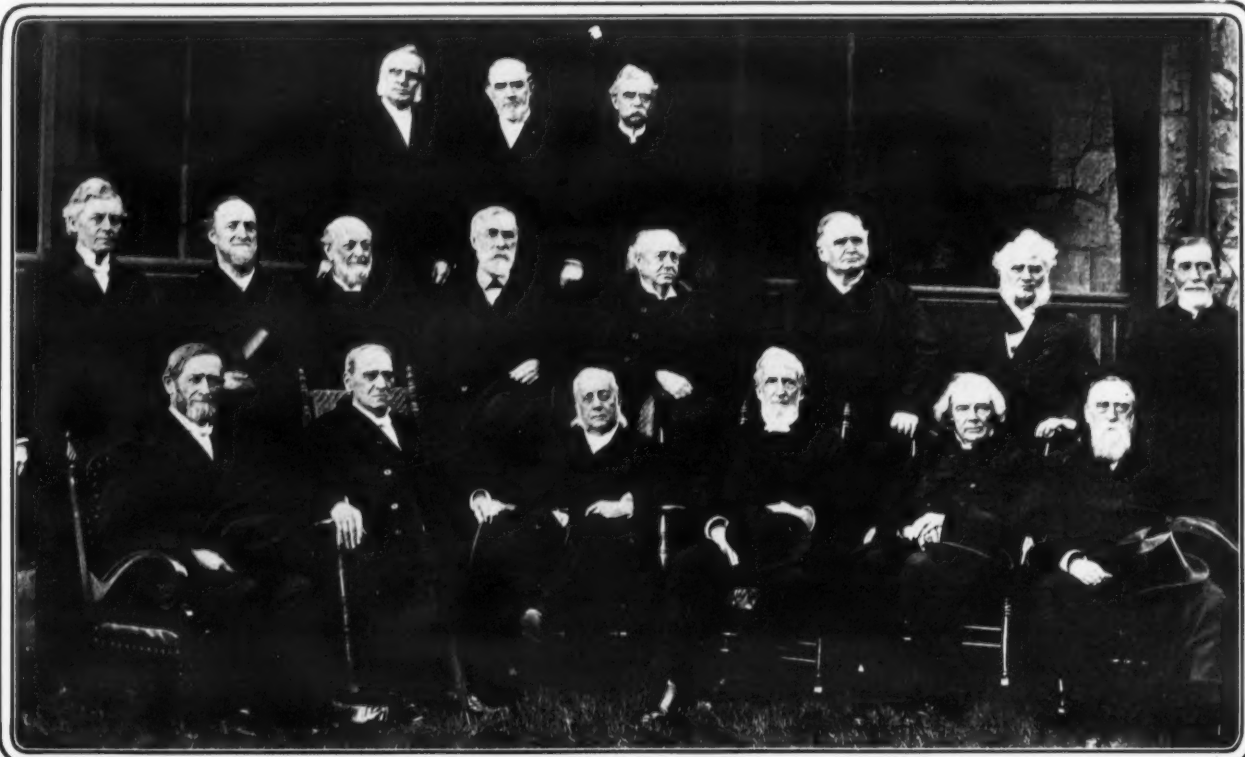
The forthcoming General Conference will not only be distinguished for the presence of women, but also for the remarkably small proportion of "old" or former members. The admission of lay delegates in equal numbers to ministerial delegates, granted at the last General Conference, held in Chicago in 1900, would naturally introduce many new laymen at each session of the conference, for the laymen to a large extent regard election to the General Conference as an honor which should be passed around. The proportion of old lay delegates has always been small. The ministers, on the contrary, have usually sent a large number of the same delegates from year to year, and the influence of these men has been in proportion to their years of service and experience. This year witnesses a marked change, scarcely one-fourth of the delegates being former members. It would seem from this that a younger generation is coming into leadership in the conferences and in the church at large. This is natural and has taken place before, as at the General Conference of 1872, held in Brooklyn, N. Y., when lay delegates were admitted for the first time, and when

eight new bishops were elected, the largest number ever elected at one conference.

The General Conference at Los Angeles will be confronted with conditions similar to those which prevailed in 1872. Two effective bishops have died during the quadrennium—J. F. Hurst and W. X. Ninde; and one—Stephen M. Merrill—has expressed his desire to be placed upon the superannuated list. To fill these vacancies would necessitate the election of three new bishops. There are many, however, who believe that the growing demands of the church require a larger number of new bishops. That three new bishops, at least, will be elected there is no doubt, and there is a

the concentration of the manufacturing plants now at New York and Cincinnati at some central place, convenient for railroad transportation and mail distribution, with branch houses located in New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago, and depositories at Pittsburg, Boston, San Francisco, Kansas City, Detroit, and such other places as the General Conference may determine. The Methodist Book Concern has an aggregate capital of \$3,624,121.26, and is the largest denominational publishing house in the world. It is owned by the church, and its profits are devoted to the support of superannuated preachers and the widows and orphans of deceased preachers, a very excellent object.

The Book Concern was established in 1789, with a capital of \$600, loaned by the first publishing agent, or "book steward," as he was called—John Dickins. Dickins's modesty was equal to his generosity, for no portrait of him has ever been found. Besides loaning the money, Dickins was expected to conduct the business economically. For his services he was allowed annually: "First, \$200 for a dwelling-house and a book-room. Second, \$80 for a boy. Third, 53 and one-third dollars for firewood. Fourth, \$333 to clothe and feed himself, his wife, and children—in all, 666 and one-third dollars." Dickins died in 1798, leaving assets and liabilities after a career of nine years



BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Left to right—Front row: H. W. Warren, S. M. Merrill, E. G. Andrews, C. D. Foss, J. M. Walden, W. F. Mallahau. Second row: J. W. Hamilton, C. H. Fowler, J. H. Vincent, J. N. Fitzgerald, I. W. Joyce, D. A. Goodsell, J. C. Hartzell, J. M. Thoburn. Third row: C. C. McCabe, Earl Cranston, D. H. Moore.—Brown.

possibility that the number will be increased to six. The number will depend somewhat upon the action of the General Conference concerning missionary bishops. The Central Conference of Southern Asia, which is composed of delegates representing India, the Straits Settlements, the Philippine Islands, and Borneo, by a vote of sixty to five, has recommended the election of two new missionary bishops for India and Malaysia, and one for the Philippine Islands. One of the three proposed is to take the place of Bishop Parker, who died about a year after his election in 1900. Bishop David H. Moore, who has had episcopal supervision over the Methodist missions in eastern Asia for the past four years, advises the election of three missionary bishops for that field—one for China, one for Japan, one for Korea.

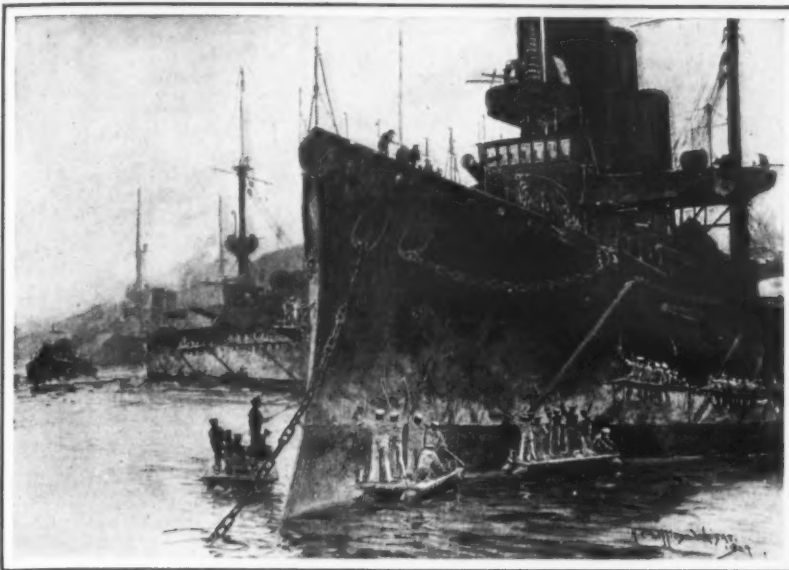
While the election of bishops will be a matter of much interest, there are other issues which will receive the serious consideration of the conference. Foremost among these will be the report of the commission appointed in 1900 in favor of the consolidation of existing benevolent organizations, which, if adopted, will not only reduce the number of collections, but is also expected to awaken increased interest in the various benevolences and to result in a proportionate if not an actual increase in income. The proposed unification of the publishing houses is declared to be in the interest of economy and efficiency of production and distribution, and unity of administration. The plan proposes

about equal—\$4,000. The Book Concern grew steadily to its present proportions, when its sales amount to about \$3,000,000 annually, and during the years has contributed from its profits many millions to the various enterprises of the church, of which more than \$1,500,000 has gone to needy preachers, during the past fifteen years, alone. The book committee estimates that the proposed unification of the publishing houses of the Book Concern will effect a saving of from \$115,000 to \$130,000 a year, and that without affecting the volume of business. The report of the committee recommending the proposed plan of unification was adopted by a vote of 14 to 5. The report will be thoroughly considered by the standing committee of the General Conference on the Book Concern before action is taken by the conference. The advocates of consolidation feel sure that their views will prevail.

Paragraph 248 of the Discipline, relating to amusements, is expected, in view of the vote upon it four years ago, to come up for consideration; but there are many among those who favor a change, as well as those who oppose, who hope that it will not be introduced at this session, believing that at this time it will not be discussed upon its merits, and that if revised any changes made would be misunderstood and misconstrued. This paragraph comes under the part of the Discipline relating to judicial administration, and reads as follows:

Continued on page 344.





PUTTING ON HER WAR PAINT—LAST TOUCHES OF A JAPANESE BATTLE-SHIP'S FIGHTING TRIM.



A MULTITUDE OF CHINESE DRIVEN FROM DALNY BY THE RUSSIAN MILITARY AFTER THE FIRST JAPANESE ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.



JAPANESE REGIMENT STARTING FOR THE SCENE OF WAR ROUSES PATRIOTIC ENTHUSIASM IN TOKIO.



CURIOUS WINTER AMBULANCE OF THE RUSSIAN MEDICAL CORPS—WOUNDED SOLDIERS BORNE ON SLEDGES FORMED OF SKIS LASHED TOGETHER.

RUMBLINGS OF THE FIERCE WARFARE IN THE EAST.  
MUSCOVITES AND JAPANESE, IN HOSTILE GRAPPLE, STRIVE TO ORGANIZE THE MEANS OF VICTORY.



# What Makes for Success on the Stage

By Eleanor Franklin



TO A RANK outsider it is the most amusing and interesting thing in the world to listen to a crowd of actors in a serious pow-wow about their "art." There are actors who

don't believe there is such a thing as dramatic art; who laugh derisively at enthusiastic aspirants, and hiss sibilantly through their teeth, "Stuff and nonsense—just you wait;" but these have without exception passed the age of forty and have worn out their generator for the "gas in the balloon of ambition," as Schopenhauer calls hope. Heartless old pessimists these, who wouldn't even allow youthful aspiration the joy of aspiring if they could help it. Sour-visaged old failures, who in their misery wish that everybody else would fail.

But there is such a thing as dramatic art, proven principally by the fact that certain inherent qualifications are requisite to its mastery. It is an art of many divisions and gradations, with distinct departments ranging from the quaint and difficult art of the circus clown to the sublime and inspiring art of the tragedy queen, between which lie the grades of art exemplified by character actors innumerable—sweet *ingénues*, laughing, dancing, exuberant soubrettes, comedians, romantic actors, "dress-suit" actors, and the solemn-eyed devotees to the old "legitimate."

I was reading somewhere not long since some "advice" to stage aspirants, and among other essential qualifications for a stage career were mentioned: Dramatic soul (which is sometimes called dramatic instinct, and is indefinable and unteachable but always recognizable), temperament, personal magnetism, voice, looks, figure, proper age, refinement, education, health, energy, willingness to undergo physical hardships, and a disposition to combat and cope with mental and spiritual discomfiture. Now, if that wouldn't make an aspiring, dyspeptic, unprepossessing young genius back up and think it over, I don't know what would.

In my humble opinion the only essential requisite for the beginning of stage success is the ability to get an engagement, and to hold it. It may not be an engagement to play just the kind of a part that nature in her beneficence or penury has fitted the young beginner for, but it will lead to other things, and if he thinks he can act and can prove he is not mistaken he is all right. He needn't be particularly soulful, nor handsome, nor young, nor refined, nor educated, nor healthy, nor energetic, nor heroically ambitious. That is usually the grand pose of the man who has succeeded, and the easier his success has been the more self-laudation he indulges in before the gaping, wonder-stricken novice, who seeks to know the manner of it, that he may go and do likewise. Says the stage-struck youth to this man who knows, "How am I to succeed on the stage?"

"Have you talent?" says the old stager. "Surely," says the youth. "Then, all you have to do," says the man who knows, "is to work and work and work!"

This man who knows may never have done anything in his life but play in productions that have had long runs in New York, with a few weeks "on the road" at the end of the season; or at the very worst he may never have studied more than two parts a year. During the summer, when business men are perspiring in their offices, ye actor doesn't do a blessed thing, mind you, but enjoy himself—that is, if he has secured his following season's engagement. If he hasn't he worries through a summer of uncomfortable suspense. Engagements are usually made in May or June, and it's a toss-up who gets the good ones. Heads or tails! You lose.

Unless you have acquired a box-office-value there is little to go by in the manager's office. It is usually a case of physical fitness. A manager wants a fine-looking leading man to play the fascinating hero, and—irony of fate!—you may be able to make love like a Claude Melnotte, you may have had a dozen seasons' experience on the stage, but in this case, unless you have the requisite physical beauty, you will find yourself superseded by the bonny youth who has just been "graduated" from a school of acting. If this same manager has a play which calls for a fat boy, he wants a fat boy. Rubber *embonpoint* won't do. The real thing is much more desirable, and this is especially true of the fat ladies who have been graduated during the past couple of seasons from the dime-museum to the scintillant realms of musical comedy, where they hold the centre of the stage; witness Miss Evie Stetson, recently of the Weber-Fields forces, Miss Eva Davenport, of "The Yankee Consul," and various others who have starred that hitherto so undesirable stoutness on Broadway this season.

But it is the man who has achieved box-office value who is usually asked for advice about going on the stage, and this man, who invariably says "Work, work, work" may never have done a day's work in his life, from the standpoint of the real hard-working business man. Of course an actor must have energy enough to learn his part, but the thing that makes him successful, if he is successful, is an inherent understanding of human beings, an ability to interpret and portray character. It doesn't make any difference if it's only a butler or a waiter, he must be able to be a butler or a waiter, and not a gentleman. Of course many actors can be butlers and waiters all right, but strike the main difficulty when it comes to being gentlemen, and for the matter of that I know actors who are neither refined nor educated who can play the gentleman to a Chesterfieldian nicety and wear a dress suit as well as John Drew. There is just simply no way on earth to classify this varied art nor to advise its votaries. All one can say is, "Have you talent? Can you act?" "Yes." "Well, then, go ahead and take your chances. Get an engagement and prove it."

The actor who may draw a long face and advise the young man to "work and work and work" may be in the midst of a season in New York. He may have been playing the same part for three months which he originally secured through simple physical fitness, and this man's idea of work is getting up in luxurious

apartments at 10 or 11 A. M., having *petit déjeuner* served in his rooms; strolling down town along about 1 for lunch-

eon; then to the club for a game of billiards or a pow-wow with some other actors; to dinner *tete-a-tete* or with a party of friends at 5:30 or 6, and to the theatre at 7:30, where he leisurely makes up and goes through the performance that has become almost mechanical to him. This is the rule of "hard work" on the stage for the successful actor. If he happens to be on the road he has to vary the day a bit, of course, with travel if it's one-night stands, and if it's a week stand in a big town—well, he is bored to extinction, that's all, unless he is a reader. Now, of course, there are exceptional cases where actors really study—really do serious work in a serious way and get results—but all the talk about the hard-working Thespian is moonshine to dazzle the eyes of faint-hearted youth.

It is a strenuous actor who will "work, work, work," as he advises the callow younglings to do, when all the other members of his company are doing their best to kill the idle time. He may have to work pretty hard while rehearsals are going on, and while he is learning his part, but if he hasn't that thing in him which enables him to interpret his rôle from the beginning he is going to fail. David Warfield might work a million years and never be able to play *Raffles*, and Kyrle Bellew—well, I'd like to see him as *Simon Levy*. Mr. Warfield didn't evolve that remarkable old Jew by dint of indefatigable labor. He just grew in his mind all at once with a single reading of the play. Of course he had to create the character his mind had conceived, and in doing so he doubtless added many touches and discovered many new traits in the lovable old fellow, but David Warfield had the inherent qualifications requisite to the interpretation of that rôle, and if he hadn't had he might have worked even with the assistance of so great a master as David Belasco for a dozen years without arriving anywhere.

So I don't believe it is nearly so much a matter of "work, work, work" as it is of simple perspicacity. An actor must understand, and, understanding, be able to express. Do you understand the emotion of anger, of love, hate, excitement, fear, perfect tranquillity, apathy, intoxication, physical suffering, death? Can you depict them? If you can't form a mental picture of them you certainly can't depict them. A young actor may not be able to express the thing he feels and understands as well as the maturer man who has done it many times, but he can undoubtedly express it if he feels it, and each expression will give him new power of understanding if he is a thoughtful man; and as his understanding grows, his power of expression grows. Meantime, if he gets an engagement in a successful production he may have a nice, long rest.



## Morgan To Become an Englishman?

IT IS RUMORED that J. Pierpont Morgan's future home will be in England. Mr. Morgan has bought Aldenham Abbey, a sixteenth-century estate in Hertfordshire, and hither the priceless Morgan art treasures are being transferred. Aldenham Abbey is noted throughout Europe for its magnificent gardens. The house is huge, low, and picturesque. It was built in 1550, and twenty-five years ago it was improved by the addition of a large east wing. The interior, with its spacious halls and its great, quaint rooms finished in black oak, is now being decorated with the works of art that Mr. Morgan's American-made millions purchased. J. P. Morgan, Jr., has come to New York to learn the details of his father's business. As soon as the young man is fitted for the responsibility Mr. Morgan, it is reported, will transfer his American interests to him and leave the United States, though this statement is not confirmed by Mr. Morgan.

## Carmen Sylva.

QUEEN ELIZABETH of Roumania, known as Carmen Sylva the world over, celebrated her sixtieth birthday recently. She has always preferred the pen to the crown, and the number of her books is not

far from thirty. She was born a German princess, in the Wied Castle, and half her heart has always remained true to the Rhineland and its poetry. The other half, after her marriage to King Carol, she bestowed on her Roumanian subjects, whose customs she studied and adopted, and embodied in some of her works. Among the books she translated is the "Island Fishers" of Pierre Loti, one of her best friends, who speaks of the Queen in several of his books in enthusiastic terms. The queen's fame as an author is Roumania's chief present asset in the way of glory.



MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S FUTURE HOME IN ENGLAND.

ALDENHAM ABBEY, AN ANCIENT ESTATE IN HERTFORDSHIRE, WHERE, IT IS SAID, THE AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE WILL LIVE AFTER HE RETIRES FROM BUSINESS.—W. B. Trites.

## Americans Saved Panama from War.

PANAMA, March 1st, 1904.

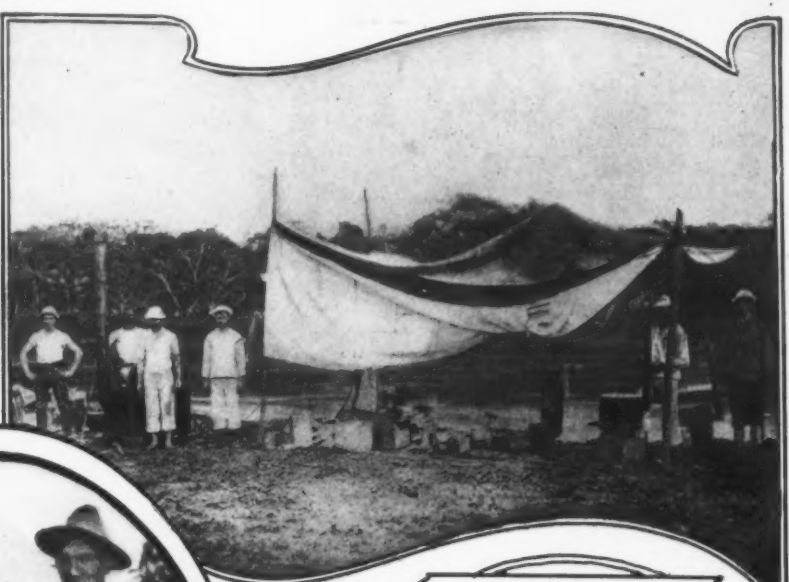
THE REPUBLIC of Panama's declaration of independence last fall was promptly followed by recognition by the United States. The attitude of Colombia, from which Panama seceded, was so threatening that, acting under old treaty obligations to preserve the neutrality of the transit route across the isthmus, the United States government landed marines to protect the Panama Railroad. Marines and bluejackets

were sent also to points on the frontier where Colombian troops, if they came at all, would be likely to make an incursion. It was some time before this movement became generally known. On December 15th last, 290 men from the U. S. S. *Boston* went ashore, and of these 210 were posted at Santa Maria de Real, 60 at Yaviza, and 20 at Boca la Confa. On December 24th all, except the marine guard at Yaviza, returned to the ship. The latter remained ashore until January 12th. Despite all rumors of invasions and attacks the armed Colombians never appeared. Glimpses of the life led by our men while in camp and the nature of the country in which they dwelt are vividly shown on another page in the first set of photographs ever taken in that little-known region.





UNITED STATES LANDING FORCE  
AT YAVIZA EATING A CHRIST-  
MAS DINNER.



"COOK SHACK" OF THE LAND-  
ING PARTY AT  
REAL.



A LETTER TO  
HIS SWEET-  
HEART— MAIL-  
BOX AT THE  
YAVIZA CAMP.



BUZZARDS DEVOURING A DEAD ALLIGATOR NEAR THE  
CHORRERA RIVER.



ALLIGATOR SIXTEEN FEET LONG KILLED BY UNCLE SAM'S  
BOYS AT YAVIZA.



BLUEJACKETS FROM THE "BOSTON" ENCAPED AT REAL AND PREPARED FOR A COLOMBIAN ATTACK.

## UNCLE SAM'S NAVAL FORCES ON GUARD IN PANAMA.

FIRST PICTURES TAKEN IN THE INTERIOR OF THE NEW REPUBLIC WHEN COLOMBIA THREATENED IT.

Photographs by P. E. Latimer. See opposite page.





WEALTHIEST MAN IN MEXICO AND HIS WONDERFUL MINE.

PEDRO ALVARADO, THREE YEARS AGO A POOR LABORER, OPENED THE LAS PALMILLAS GOLD AND SILVER MINE AT PARRAL, CHIHUAHUA, AND BECAME A CÆSAR.—Stackpole.

## A Day Laborer Becomes

## Mexico's Richest Man.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 15th, 1904.

AS A PROFESSION, mining offers more chances for sudden wealth than any other, and this is exemplified in the case of a Mexican miner, Pedro Alvarado, who owns a mine at Parral, in the state of Chihuahua. He is about fifty years old, and comes from the peon, or lowest laboring class, the ability of whose members to write their own names is remarkable. For years this man was a mine laborer, working for fifty cents (Mexican silver) a day; illiterate, unthinking, and in common with the rest of his kind, he had no ambition beyond the making of enough money to keep body and soul together. He was known to be hard-working, but he had no more thrift or foresight than the other peons, and in consequence his taking up of a small piece of property three years ago with the intention of sinking a shaft was a standing joke in the neighborhood. He borrowed enough money to work his property in a small way, but being what he was, his credit did not hold for very long, and it was on the last day before the mortgage would have been foreclosed that he made a strike that gave him a position that is unique.

The vein of gold and silver ore that he found turned him in a day from a peon to a millionaire many times over, and the results have been spectacular and interesting. The wealth of his mine, with its present development, is fabulous, the average ore taken out assaying in the neighborhood of \$12,000 a ton, although one shipment of three car-loads was made some time ago that brought him a profit of \$600,000 a car, this ore being so rich that the native silver could be cut from it with a pocket-knife. After the discovery there was naturally a change in Alvarado's methods of living, and he started the building of an enormous and gorgeous house, which, true to his blood, he placed in the centre of the poorest part of town, where it is surrounded by the mud and thatched huts of his old friends. Until it is finished he will continue to live in a mud shack, where he has no less than five pianos, although of course neither he nor his wife has the slightest idea of what to do with them.

Alvarado is not inclined to keep his good fortune to himself, and has a pension-list among those he worked beside in his laboring days that amounts to more than \$20,000 a month, while during the Christmas feasts it is his custom to load a wagon with silver dollars, which he personally distributes through the poorer parts of the town. He is intensely patriotic, and a year ago made the proposition to the Mexican government to pay the national debt, and undoubtedly would have tried to do so had not Finance Minister Limantour felt that it was for the best interests of the country to decline the offer. Alvarado is very proud of his position, and so jealous of his interests that he has surrounded his property with a high wall, within which he will permit none but his own people to enter. A few months ago the chief engineer of a fifty-million-dollar mining company, a man of international reputation, went to Parral to examine the mine, but Alvarado refused to let him come near it, or to give him any infor-

mation regarding it. The engineer described the wealth and magnitude of his company, and said that he had come to Parral with the intention of purchasing the property in its interests. It took some little time for Alvarado to grasp this idea, and then his indignation knew no bounds. "Sell my mine?" said he. "Do you think that you have money enough to buy it? Come to me when you want to sell your company, and we will talk business."

With his success Alvarado has developed a great shrewdness, a quality his wife also possesses in a high degree. No amount of talking will persuade him to make purchases or to consider propositions that are in the least off color, and his confidence is not given to public institutions. This is shown by his disregard for banks, with which he will have nothing to do. He uses his mine as a bank, and opens it only when he is in need of money. On these occasions he will ship a few car-loads of ore, store the resulting cash in his house, and bar and lock the mine until the money is gone and he is in need of more. It is to be regretted that this method of banking cannot become more general, for although he may not know his balance to the cent, his mind is free from the slightest worries regarding the safety of his capital. J. C.

## Meat Eating and Appendicitis.

THE LONDON *Lancet* reports a discussion of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, in which M. Lucas Championniere said that every day more confirmation was forthcoming of the idea that it was the abuse of a meat diet which was the principal cause of appendicitis. In those countries where the natives eat very little meat, as in Brittany, appendicitis is very rare. In England and the United States, where a great deal of meat is eaten, appendicitis is four times more common than in France.

## Wisconsin: The Badger State.

WE LOVE it for its bracing winds  
That coat the cheek with tan,  
And blow the fleets of snowy sails  
Across Lake Michigan.  
We love it for its fertile soil,  
And timber forests great,  
That in an emerald mantle fold  
The dear old Badger State.

FOR every badger burrow small  
That honeycombed its clay  
A village lifts its gilded spires  
To greet the sun to-day;  
And when you meet a man who turns  
Life's furrow clean and straight,  
And never shirks his task, be sure  
He claims the Badger State.

MINNA IRVING.

## A Great Religious Gathering

## in California.

Continued from page 340.

## IMPRUDENT AND UNCHRISTIAN CONDUCT.

"§ 248. In cases of neglect of duties of any kind, imprudent conduct, indulging sinful tempers or words, the buying, selling, or using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, signing petitions in favor of granting license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, becoming bondsmen for persons engaged in such traffic, renting property as a place in or on which to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors, dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theatres, horse-races, circuses, dancing parties, or patronizing dancing-schools, or taking such other amusements as are obviously of misleading or questionable moral tendency, or disobedience to the order and Discipline of the Church—first, let private reproof be given by the Pastor or Leader, and if there be an acknowledgment of the fault, and proper humiliation, the person may be borne with. On the second offense the Pastor or Leader may take one or two discreet Members of the Church. On a third offense let him be brought to trial, and if found guilty, and there be no sign of real humiliation, he shall be expelled."

The advocates of revision think the words "dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theatres, horse-races, circuses, dancing parties, or dancing-schools, or taking such other amusements as are obviously of misleading or questionable moral tendency," should be taken from the penal code and placed under "special advices." These words were placed in the Discipline in 1872, previous to which time action in regard to the amusements referred to was taken under the General Rule, "the taking such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus."

Besides enacting laws for the government of the church the General Conference elects the officers of the various institutions of the church—secretaries, publishing agents, editors, general committees, and boards of managers of the several societies. The character, quantity, and variety of the business which comes before the General Conference make it one of the most important and most interesting of legislative bodies. The bishops—who as a class are among the ablest parliamentarians in this country—preside over the sessions of the conference in the order of their election, but have no vote or voice in the proceedings.

## It Will Make You Strong.

## HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

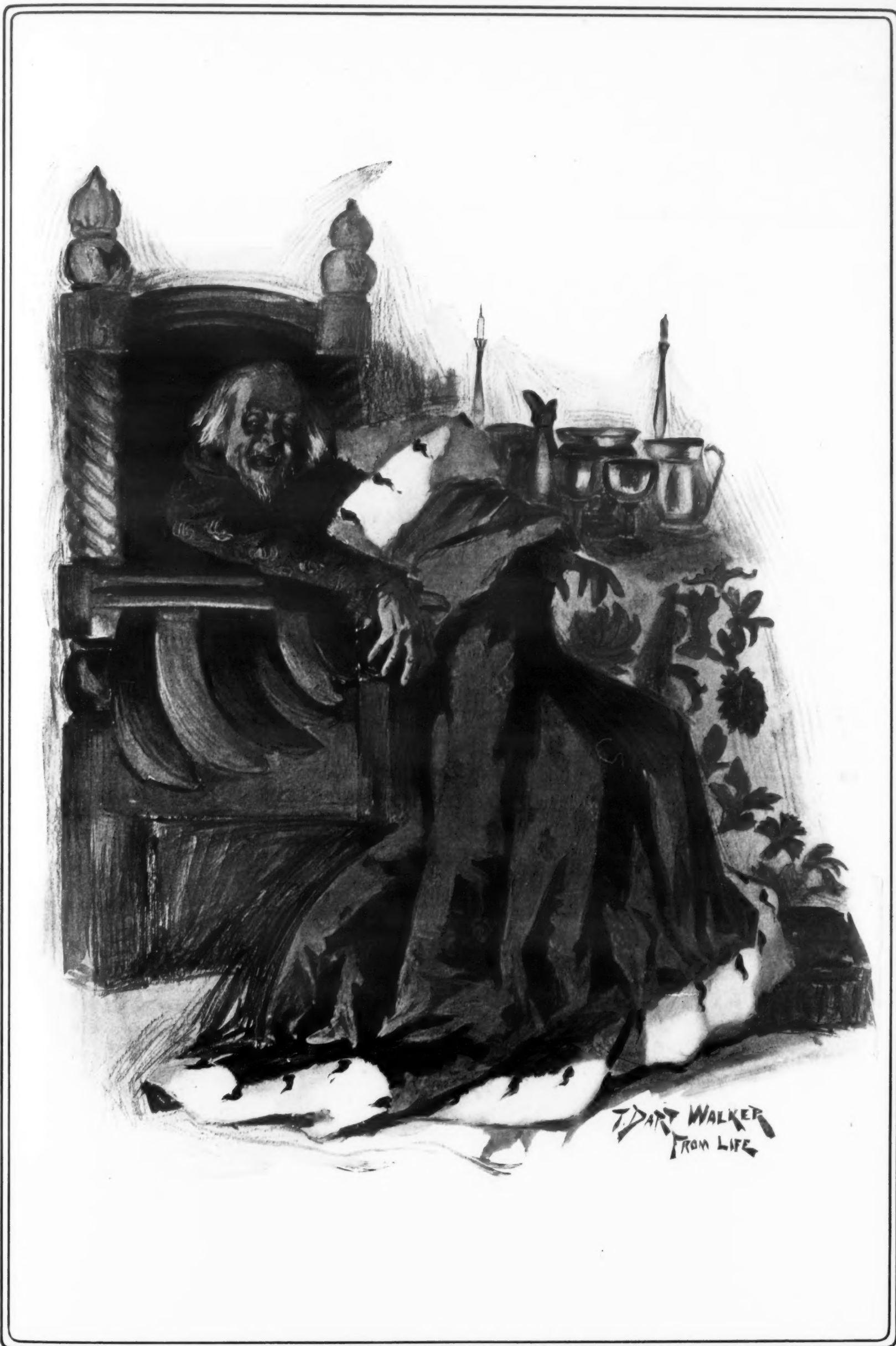
It is a true constitutional tonic, that restores health, vigor and strength by natural laws. Its benefits are lasting.

## If Your Physician

prescribes a milk diet, for its easy digestibility, it will be well to use Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream to get a rich, deliciously flavored milk food, perfectly sterilized, according to latest sanitary methods. For general household uses. Prepared by Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

TELEPHONE Service at your home will save many small annoyances. Low rates. Efficient service. New York Telephone Company, 15 Dey Street.





RICHARD MANSFIELD AS "IVAN THE TERRIBLE."

AMERICA'S FAMOUS CHARACTER ACTOR IN HIS MOST RECENT AND IMPRESSIVE IMPERSONATION.

*Drawn especially for Leslie's Weekly by T. Dart Walker.*





## New York's Three Historic Shrines



IT HAS BEEN a just cause of reproach that until recent years the people of New York City took no apparent interest in the historic associations of the town, and no special effort was made by the municipal government nor by citizens to develop public interest in these matters, nor to preserve the few historic shrines which the city possesses. The contrast in this respect between New York and the cities of Boston and Philadelphia was marked and painful. Whether this apathy and neglect in regard to local history were due to a sheer lack of civic pride, or to the cosmopolitan character of the population of the metropolis and the mad rush and turmoil of its life, wherein no time could be spared to think of the past, are debatable questions; the fact remains that the apathy existed to a deplorable extent, that few apparently either knew or cared anything about such immaterial things as when, where, and by whom the city came into being; it was here, and that was enough.

Happily through the persistent and systematic efforts of such admirable organizations as the City History Club, the Holland Society, the New York Historical Society, the Patria Club, and various patriotic orders, this attitude of indifference has been greatly changed during the past few years, and an intelligent interest has been developed in the early history of the city and in the preservation of its historic sites. Tablets have been erected to mark many of these, and to tell their story to future generations, and the interest and enthusiasm of the rising generation have been awakened in the study of local history.

One of the most important events of the kind under consideration was the acquisition by the city government on December 28th last of the Jumel mansion on Harlem Heights, the ceremony of acquisition having as its principal feature an address by Senator Chauncey M. Depew, in which that gifted and versatile orator rehearsed the story of the romantic and stirring events of early days of which this old mansion was the centre. The Senator spoke of the Jumel mansion as one of the three most famous historic structures in the possession of the metropolis, the other two being St. Paul's Church on lower Broadway and Fraunce's Tavern at Pearl and Broad streets. "These places," said Mr. Depew, "are full of inspiration as reminders of the heroes and statesmen whose achievements created this republic, and advanced the world in human rights more than had been done in all preceding centuries. It was in St. Paul's that the early patriots of colonial times, and Washington,

when President, worshiped. Fraunce's Tavern witnessed the assemblage of the solid men of New York, who organized the Sons of Liberty and prepared for the Revolution. There also occurred the memorable farewell of Washington to the officers of his army."

It was at the Jumel mansion (then the Morris House) that Washington made his headquarters during the battle of Harlem Heights on September 16th, 1776, a conflict which ended in the defeat of the British, but brought little apparent advantage to the American forces. Throughout all the dark and eventful days that followed, "this house was the centre of plots and counterplots; of campaigns planned and carried out, and campaigns abandoned on the part of the English commanders." It was the scene of much conviviality, too, in spite of the shadows of war, and many balls and banquets were given under its spacious and

hospitable roof. In 1810 the place came into possession of Stephen Jumel, a wealthy French coffee planter, whose beautiful and gifted wife, Madame Jumel, more than revived its pristine glory, and established there what came nearest to a *salon* of the Old World type known to the New York of colonial times. Madame Jumel was a friend of Napoleon Bonaparte, and also of Louis Napoleon, the latter being an honored guest at the mansion in the days of his exile, and the recipient of Madame Jumel's bounty in aid of his further adventures. Afterward, as a widow of fifty-seven, still beautiful, Madame Jumel fell under the baleful fascination of Aaron Burr and became his wife, only to be separated from him forever at the end of one brief year, she to devote the remainder of her life to works of charity, and he to die a poor and friendless outcast three years later on Staten Island.

Fraunce's Tavern was the most famous inn of its day in the old colonial town, its location at the corner of Pearl and Broad streets being central, and convenient for all convivial and social events. It was erected in 1730, of solid brick, and was first used as a dwelling by the de Lancey family. In 1762 it came into the possession of Samuel Fraunce, who converted it into a hostelry under the loyal title of Queen Catherine, and it soon became a noted place of assemblage for the wits of the day, and the scene of much festivity. Here Washington established himself during the occupation of the city by the colonial army, and from its assembly room delivered, in 1783, his Farewell Address to his officers.

St. Paul's Chapel is the most conspicuous of the three historic structures mentioned. Standing as it does opposite the intersection of Park Row with Broadway—the "Cape Horn" of New York—at the very heart of the maddest of all the madding crowds that surge along the thoroughfares of the metropolis in business hours, it serves, with its quiet "God's acre" and its time-stained walls and the "dim religious light" of its solemn interior, as a perpetual reminder to the multitudes that hurry by that it is "not all of life to live nor all of death to die." The edifice dates back to 1764 and has been little changed either outwardly or in its interior since the days when Washington occupied a pew within its walls in attendance upon the solemn service of thanksgiving following his inauguration as President of the United States in 1789. This pew is still shown to visitors, and in the rear of the chapel is a tablet commemorating the valiant General Montgomery, who won undying fame at Quebec. NORMAN NOTWOOD.



Photograph by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

### The General Store

I'D KNOW it by the sight of it, I'd know it by the smell; I'd know it by the sound of it, and know it mighty well. I'd know it if you set me down at midnight, 'mid the scent Of coffee-bags and sugar-bins and country butter blent. With eyes shut, I can smell again the prints upon the shelf Amid the hickory shirting—you could do the same yourself If you had lived among them in the days when life was bleak And all you saw was in the town—say every other week.

ON THAT side is the candy—I can see it now, and oh, How good those striped sticks used to look in days of long ago! On this side the muslin with blue trade-marks printed on, The bleached and unbleached side by side; and here's some slazy lawn And dimity that wouldn't sell (they'd bought it by mistake); Some blacking, fans, and currycombs, with hoe and garden rake. We used to carry in the eggs and butter, and we'd buy! Our sugar, tea, and bluing and the concentrated lye.

WE USED to wander back into the small room where they kept The "coal-oil" and the axle-grease—'twas hardly ever swept; But there it was we found the scales and weighed ourselves and said It wasn't like the steelyards out in our old wagon-shed. 'Twas there that in the spring-time pa would buy us all straw hats, The ten-cent kind made out of straw they use for making mats. In fall we got our foot-gear that must last the winter through, For pa said: "Them's yer winter boots—ye've got t' make 'em do."

I'VE BEEN in houses mercantile that covered blocks and blocks; I've seen the clerks that swarmed around in beavies and in flocks; I've seen the elevators; but I cannot make it seem Like anything substantial, for 'tis nothing but a dream. To me the real "store" will be, as long as life shall last, That smelly country village place I knew there in the past, With just one clerk to sell you things—some fellow that you knew, Though sometimes on a circus day there'd be as high as two, No fun to "do th' tradin'" like I used to, any more—

How clear is memory's picture of that "gen'ral" country store!

STRICKLAND W. GILLILAN.

### Moving a Church across a River.

THE RESIDENTS of the village of Powhatan, Md., recently witnessed the unique spectacle of a church being moved half a mile down a steep hill and across two streams, with an old-fashioned stump-puller as the motive power. The transfer of the building was ordered by a New York cemetery company, which purchased a large tract of land bordering on picturesque Gwynn's Falls, for the purpose of laying out a mammoth city of the dead, and which found that several houses and a little Methodist church stood in the way of the consummation of its purpose.

Mr. Charles A. Hook, Jr., a young Baltimore contractor, was placed in charge of moving the buildings, and in a few weeks he had successfully changed the location of a waiting-room, a dwelling, and the post-office intact, without even extinguishing the fires, and with no interruption to business. When it came to shifting the church, it was a different matter, as it was necessary to take this building to the other side of Gwynn's Falls. The church is a frame structure fifty-five feet long by thirty-two feet wide, and has a small belfry and tower. It was brought down a hill and turned around, after which it was pulled across a stream twenty-two feet wide. This was accomplished by laying heavy timber over the ice, placing barrels on the timber, and then putting more heavy timber, upon which the rollers were to work, on top of the barrels.

The same process as was used in crossing the small stream was adopted in crossing the larger one. When the building reached the water's edge, the mule and stump-puller were sent to the other side, the cables were tightened, and in a few hours the church was resting on a hillside outside the cemetery company's domain. The most remarkable thing about the whole moving, and the sight which the villagers came out to view, was the fact that the church crossed the stream on the ice, a feat never before accomplished in the moving of buildings. The river at that point is about one hundred and fifty feet wide, and the ice was perhaps six inches thick.

"There is a wonderful power in that stump-puller," said Mr. Hook, while he rang the church bell as a signal to the men that the day's work was over. "It beats engines and men all hollow; and this was a very successful moving, as we did not even knock down a

loose brick which was on top of the chimney. I may use that stump-puller in the Baltimore ruins for pulling down walls."

### The Coldest City in the World.

THE COLDEST city in the world is Yakutsk, eastern Siberia, in the empire of the Czar and the Russians. It is the great commercial emporium of East Siberia and the capital of the province of Yakutsk, which, in most of its area of 1,517,063 square miles, is a bare desert, the soil of which is frozen to a great depth. Yakutsk consists of about four hundred houses of European structure, standing apart. The intervening spaces are occupied by winter *yoorts*, or huts of the northern nomads, with earthen roofs, doors covered with hairy hides, and windows of ice. Caravans with Chinese and European goods collect the produce of the whole line of coast on the Polar Sea between the parallels of 70° and 74° from the mouth of the river Lena to the farthest point inhabited by the Chookchees. Last year a colporteur of the British and Foreign Bible Society made a tour of eleven weeks down the Lena, a river 3,000 miles long, visiting Yakutsk and selling Gospels in their own language to the Yakuts in the villages along the banks.

### New War Rules for the Sea.

IT IS GRATIFYING to learn that several European governments are considering the adoption of a common neutrality law to control the action of neutral Powers in the event of war, especially on the sea. Italy undertook negotiations to this effect, particularly with France, at the time of the Spanish-American War, without then coming to a definite conclusion. It is well to note, in this connection, that the United States is the only nation thus far that has abolished the giving of prize money in the navy as a reward or an incentive to action in time of war. The practice was in vogue during the Spanish-American War but was abolished by act of Congress in March, 1899. England has always been a generous distributor of naval prize money and still maintains it, on the theory that it is necessary for the efficiency of the service to hold out this inducement. The practice is condemned by our government as savoring of piracy, and for the reason also that the navy ought to be governed by the same rules as the army in matters of this kind. The abolition of prize money is regarded as rendering war less probable, since it removes one of the motives or excuses leading to it. The American government has the credit also of adopting a naval war code much in advance, in its humane provisions, of the codes of other nations. Formerly it was possible for a war-ship approaching the vessel of an enemy to raise the flag of a neutral, either for purposes of escape or attack under more advantageous conditions. England and all the other nations of the world, with the exception of the United States, still allows that practice. The United States naval war code in article 6 says: "The use of false colors in war is forbidden." In these provisions the United States has led the way, as it should, in the movement for mitigating the horrors of war, as it has in the promotion of peace generally. In taking this creditable stand, our great republic has but acted in accordance with the principles on which it is based. Enlightened public opinion must in time constrain every other civilized nation to follow its example.

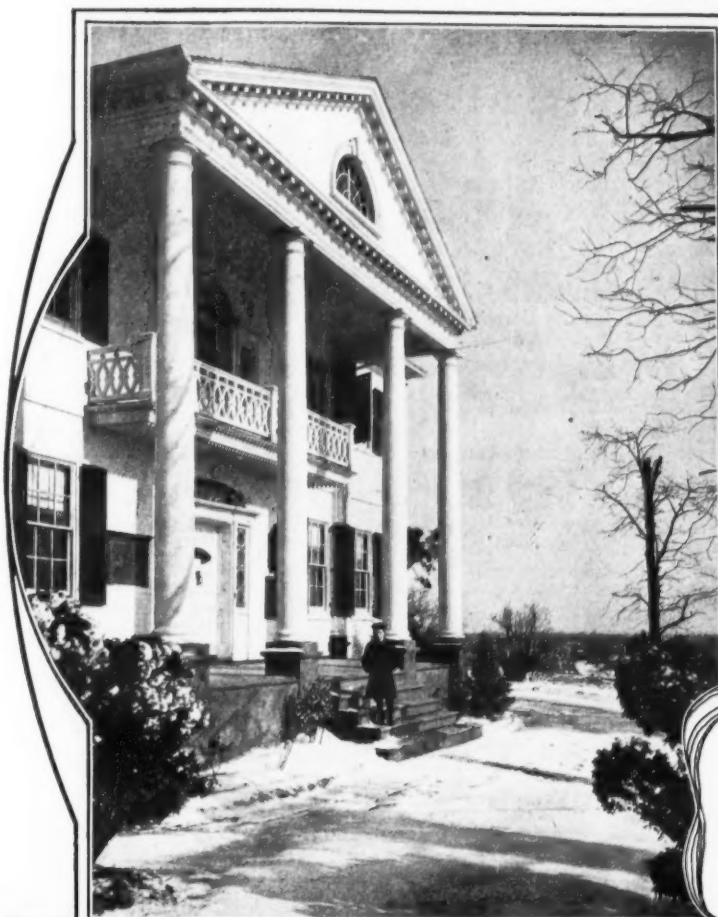
ASK for Abbott's Angostura Bitters when you go to druggist or grocer for a reliable tonic in the spring. Abbott's, the best for all seasons.



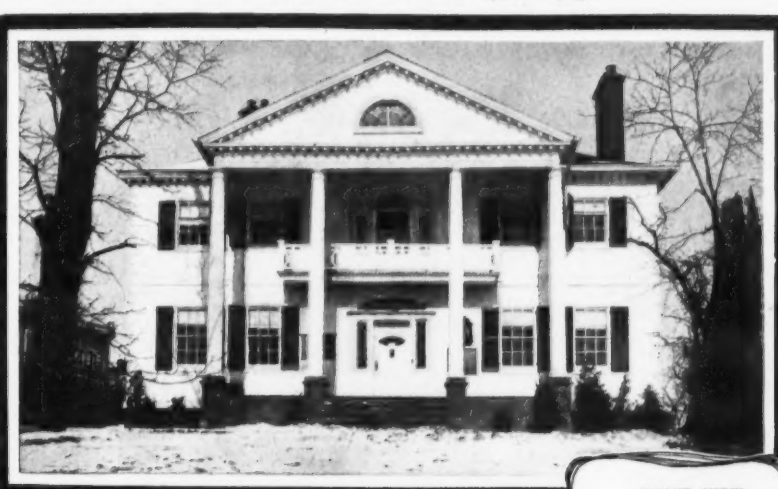


UNIQUE FEAT IN THE BUILDING-MOVING LINE.

CHURCH AT POWHATAN, MD., DRAWN ON ROLLERS HALF A MILE DOWN A STEEP HILL, AND THEN ACROSS A RIVER ON THE ICE.—See opposite page.



FAMOUS JUMEL MANSION, ON HARLEM HEIGHTS, A FINE SPECIMEN OF COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE.



FRONT VIEW OF JUMEL MANSION, WHERE WASHINGTON HAD HIS HEAD-QUARTERS DURING THE BATTLE OF HARLEM HEIGHTS.



FRAUNCE'S TAVERN, WHERE OCCURRED WASHINGTON'S MEMORABLE FAREWELL TO THE OFFICERS OF HIS ARMY.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, ON LOWER BROADWAY, IN WHICH PRESIDENT WASHINGTON WORSHIPED.

NEW YORK'S THREE MOST FAMOUS HISTORIC BUILDINGS.

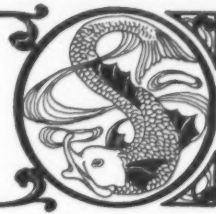
A MANSION FROM WHICH WASHINGTON DIRECTED A BATTLE, THE INN WHERE HE MADE HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS, AND THE CHURCH WHICH HE ATTENDED.—T. C. Muller. See opposite page.





# The Unique Fish Market of the Ghetto

By Bertha H. Smith



IT IS FRIDAY at the East Side fish market, where New York's Jewry buys its fish for the day when three meals are part of a Jew's religious duty. On other days a Jew may eat as he will, and meals are a mere incident as compared with the more important task of money-getting; but it is a poor Jew indeed who overlooks the duty of eating, and eating well, on the *Shabbos*.

The fish market alongside the new East River bridge exists for this one day of the week. It struggles into being in the darkness of Thursday's small hours, grows a little with the day, flickers with the nightfall, saving force for the great rush of Friday's busy trade. As the sun lifts the dawn's gray cover, the fish market is revealed in full blast. The Jew stretches his day at both ends. The sellers of fish have not slept since the noon of Wednesday night; the buyers are up betimes. Only a sluggish Jew lets the sun wake him.

A blur of color, like the tones of a well-worn Oriental rug, stretches in a long, narrow strip between the stone buttress of the bridge and a brick wall a few feet away. A blur of voices comes up from the alley, coarse, indistinct, pregnant of unfriendly rivalry. The smell of fish thickens the air. Presently the eye grows used to the sight. Faces and forms come out of the woven mass of color, as the pattern comes out gradually in a rug.

Such faces and such forms! Sharp-featured women with dull, wrinkled skin, and eyes sometimes stupidly unseeing, sometimes eager and peering; women who are lean of body, women who are fat, all alike without grace, careless, frowzy-headed, with necks unwashed and dresses of unmatched parts, torn and but half-fastened; some of the younger ones with untidy babes nursing at bared breasts and other untidy children clinging to their drabble-tailed skirts; hideous old crones with every unlovely mark of age save the insistently youthful brown of their *shaitels*, the obviously false wigs that but partly conceal the scant gray locks beneath, worn as a badge of domestic virtue by the orthodox of the past generation, and bearing witness to the loyalty of husbands for whose sake the sacrifice of hair is made.

There are men in filthy rags that reek of junk-heaps; men with strong, hard, almost cruel faces. Beggars going from door to door are not more meanly clad than the men of the fish market. Yet these men are earning ten, twenty, fifty dollars by their day's work, and among them are men who own, in part or entirety, a tenement house in a neighboring street, a flourishing business, an interest in a bank. As for the women, seen at a wedding, a Purim ball, in the synagogue, they could not be recognized. Many of the same faces were in the line that kept four policemen busy the day before the last Jewish New Year's, passing in and out of a certain banking-house where diamonds are left for safe-keeping between holiday seasons.

Presently, too, the ear grows used to the confused sound and hears a word uttered by some voice louder, shriller, coarser than the rest. The talk is mostly Yiddish, a mongrel tongue well suited to this motley of Russian, Polish, German, Italian Jews; but there are occasional sentences of an Anglicized jargon.

"Mees-es! Mees-es!" shouts one whose customer turns away without buying. "How much you want to pay? Say, mees-es!"

"Git a schmeck, weiber; git a schmeck!"—(Take a smell, woman, take a smell)—bawls a big-voiced market-woman, whose soft flesh collapses like the bellows of an accordion as she sits on a box beside her stand. "See, liebendige fish" (living fish), she urges; "git a schmeck."

It is a most unnecessary invitation, that of taking a smell. It is one of the first things a fish-buyer does. The very first thing is to stick a forefinger into the gill-slit, lifting the cover to see the color of the gill, and passing the finger under the lobe to see how red the blood is. Then the fish goes to the nose for the next test, and as it is put back upon the stand or into the scales to be weighed, the buyer presses the flesh along the belly to see if it is firm or flabby. If the price seems low the buyer doubts her own eyes, no matter how red the blood; she even doubts her own nose, no matter how fresh the smell; for something must be wrong to make a cheap price. As for the feel, firmness may be due to artificial inflation. All she can do is to offer a price still less than the one asked.

"I would see your flesh rot in the street and be eaten by worms before I would sell at that price!" shrieks the enraged market-man or -woman, in furious Yiddish.

"Dog of a Jew, liar, thief!—you would rob me. You have put red paint in the gill of your fish," is the reply.

The fish-seller takes his fish from the scales and throws it back upon the cracked ice on the stand, cursing the woman who would cheat him of his profit. Perhaps he has wrapped it and put it in her basket. If so, he snatches it back and hurls her basket to the ground because she has offered him a penny less than his price.

A copper cent divides the people of the fish market. On one side are those who try to make, on the other those who try to save, a penny. For a penny these people curse one another, their forefathers, their unborn children; for a penny they hate; for a penny they all but kill. Often in their eyes, in their hearts it may be, is murder; but even as one raises a knife or hatchet, something within stays his hand. Killing is one thing the Jew has never learned. These ignorant ones are afraid to kill, if not afraid to strike one weaker than themselves.

Sometimes one is afraid to live, and a small bottle grasped in the skinny fingers of a corpse tells of his cowardice. This happened not so long ago, when a man who owns a fish-cart pocketed the profits of a stranger who had no cart but had come into the market with a box of fish bought with his last few dollars, and shared the other's cart and customers to the other's gain. The suicide left a family to sit upon the floor for a week in mourning, and one son to say *kaddish* for him and take up the fight for a living.

Behind the carts stand the men and women who try to make; before them pass all day long the men and women who try to save. One says men and women from force of habit, because of the supposititious mark of pantaloons and petticoat. But there is no sex. The men whimper and beg and all but weep in a passion of trying to sell their fish; the women bawl and curse and threaten in the same passion, and sex is strained both ways to a point of neutrality.

This fact is even more marked when the fish dealers buy their fish on Thursday in the auction market. They are on hand early, before the first case of fish is opened. Out in the heat of a midsummer midnight, or the bleak cold of a midwinter foredawn, they stumble, to begin a day that ends at Friday's sundown. A poor Jew neither sleeps nor rests when there is money to be made. This is why he succeeds where another man would fail. In the darkness he sets up his stand at the bridge market, then hurries to the auction market in Fulton Street. When the wholesaler rips the cover from the first box the pack of buyers is upon him, male and female, tearing at each other, clutching the arm that drives them back, fighting like wolves over a carcass. In raucous voices they bid, glaring into each other's eyes as they drive the price up and up, often beyond what they can afford with any hope of making it back with profit on the morrow.

A new box is opened, and the pack turns to that, the skirted ones scrambling over boxes and barrels, mad to be at the front; the bearded ones thrusting them aside, taking their places. In their own market it is more a fight of tongues; here it is hand to hand, and the fierceness of the struggle depends upon the plenty or scarcity of sweet-water fish. The Jew does not eat salt-water fish, and it is not until the boats come down from New England that the buyers know whether the supply of river fish is plentiful or scant.

From the auction market the rival buyers return to their own, to become in turn sellers, and their keenness for the morrow's fray is whetted by the straggling buyers who begin to come late Thursday afternoon. All through Thursday night they guard their stands, for no fish peddler would trust another not to steal his fish—not though they have stood side by side in the synagogue on Yom Kippur, beating themselves upon the breast in an ecstasy of penitential piety. On Wall Street a Jew's word is good as gold. In the fish market it is not so. Nor is it under cover of darkness alone that they steal. Often above the hubbub of the busy Friday is heard the voice of a fishmonger calling to the police officer detailed to the hopeless task of keeping peace in the fish market:

"Mees-ter, mees-ter, stop dose woman! she haf mein fish and she haf not paid me mein money. Ach, Gott! May her children haf choleree and die in spasms before her eyes!"

And even as the policeman starts in pursuit, the same voice cries to a woman about to buy at another stand:

"Mees-es, mees-es! Coom here; my house has so much luck I am the cheapest in the market. See! A pound of gelt I sell for acht cent."

One by one the woman picks out her fish, looking at the gill of each, smelling each, feeling the flesh of each. One by one she puts them on the battered pan swung to the scale. "Acht cent pound," the man says, swinging the scale so that what she sees is three pounds, although if the sealer of weights and measures is not due, the real weight of the fish is but two or two and a half pounds. "Fier und schwanzig cent," and he begins to wrap the fish in a piece of old newspaper picked from the muddy floor. The woman wipes the blood and slime and loose scales from her hand on the edge of the cart and half turns, as if to leave. "Ein und schwanzig," the man coaxes, and she turns back. "I lose money; it cost me nine in the market."

"Eighteen cent," she bids, at which he slaps the fish back among its fellows and raises his hand to strike the woman, cursing her in a voice cracked with anger. If she knows she can do as well at another stand she returns the curse and passes on. If she believes she can get a *metsiah* (bargain) she pays no

heed to his talk and begins again picking out the fish, again looking at every gill, again smelling, again feeling the flesh, tossing aside as many as she places upon the pile. Again she puts them in the pan, again bids eighteen cents, to which, if the fringe of customers about the stand be thin, he may answer twenty, and finally nineteen. Again the fish is wrapped, and this time tossed angrily into the basket; and from out a greasy purse she counts in nickels and pennies—eighteen cents. Over the last penny there is a new struggle, which ends sometimes one way, sometimes the other.

A thousand times a day, five thousand times, this haggling takes place, for it is only when fish is very scarce that the dealer gets his price. None expects it. At no two carts are prices the same, for no two dealers have paid the same at Thursday's auction. From daylight till noon the scene varies little. Slowly the crowd weaves in and out, so slowly it scarcely seems to move—the same bareheaded women, and women with cloths or shawls tied over their heads; the same narrow-chested, bearded, collarless men in shabby clothes; the same blur of color made by dull red shawls, faded blue shawls, shabby brown shawls, dirt-colored shawls; the same confused sound, indistinct and turbulent, the mingling of thousands of voices, wrangling, scolding, cursing; the same smell of fish, growing stronger as the day lengthens.

At noon there is a change. Imperceptibly the marketers have unraveled themselves and passed in a single thread out of the market, each with a bulging basket, through a narrow lane formed by push-carts on the curb and basket-venders inside the walk, all offering household wares in endless variety. Half of Hester Street's push-cart people seem to have choked themselves into the narrow space in front of the fish market, and the garlic-man with his necklace of rank bulbs, the men with cheap stone china, lead tableware, stale vegetables, and damage-sale dry-goods, clack for custom as the marketers pass by, while wrinkled and bewigged women venders stand by their odds and ends of muslin and calico in patient expectation of a few stray pennies from the bargain-hunting housewives.

In this quiet interval the market-men and women draw from under their carts grimy parcels, from which they munch between sales thick slices of pumpernickel, huge pretzels, and pieces of fried fish, without so much as wiping hands on which the slime and blood and scales of fish have dried. This food is washed down by mugs of beer brought from near-by saloons, or by coffee drunk from buckets or tin cups. Rivalry is for the moment forgotten, and jests pass from cart to cart.

The aisles between the rows of carts are almost bare. They are slushy with drippings from the melted ice, thickened by viscid fish juices and mud carried in from the street. Through this the women have slopped indifferently, holding up their skirts mechanically and to but little purpose, save the display of strangely fashioned undergarments of bed-ticking and other coarse fabrics, none too clean. Uncovered by the pressing crowd, the pine boxes glare yellow in the sunlight, and the fish flash their many colors—copper-hued carp, blue-and-yellow pike, perch, butter-fish, pickerel, flounder, and a dozen other kinds, many of which are never seen in any other market.

Early afternoon brings the *kuschnierers*, or bargaining shrews. The exact point of difference between these women and those who have marketed earlier is patent only to a Jew. To a heretic the whole tribe of marketers is of this class. Days when fish is scarce and sells well in the morning are bad days for the *kuschnierers*; they must pay fair prices. Days when the market is glutted and sales are slow, the *kuschnierers* fill their baskets at their own prices. For a penny apiece they buy fish that cost the dealers three, five, ten cents; for a dollar they buy enough for a half-dozen families. One woman is known the length of the fish market as the chief of the *kuschnierers*. Always at one o'clock she is there, going slowly from stand to stand, noting the dealers who are caught with too much stock on hand, gathering here and there an idea of prices. She pays no attention to the clamoring mongers, who cry the louder as business grows less:

"Schmeck, weiber! Git a gut schmeck und richtige woge!" (Get a good smell and a right weight.)

"Weiberle! Weiberle! (Little woman.) You can take my word, I have the best scale in this market."

"Weiberle, gelt, come here!"

And above it all continually the "Mees-es, mees-es," called after those who leave a stand without buying.

No one cares that the chief of the *kuschnierers* pays no heed; and there are a few, oddly enough, who would rather throw away a few pounds of fish than to take her penny offers. When at last she buys, she borrows a knife and cleans her fish on the spot, while the dealer stands by, eyes turned to heaven, hands outspread, palms upward, declaring his ruin. For a long time the woman kept the market folk guessing why she needed so much fish. Her only answer to questions

Continued on page 358.





FISH-STANDS BESET BY EAGER, HAGGLING BUYERS.



BARGAIN-HUNTERS FUMBLING OVER THE DEALERS' STOCK.



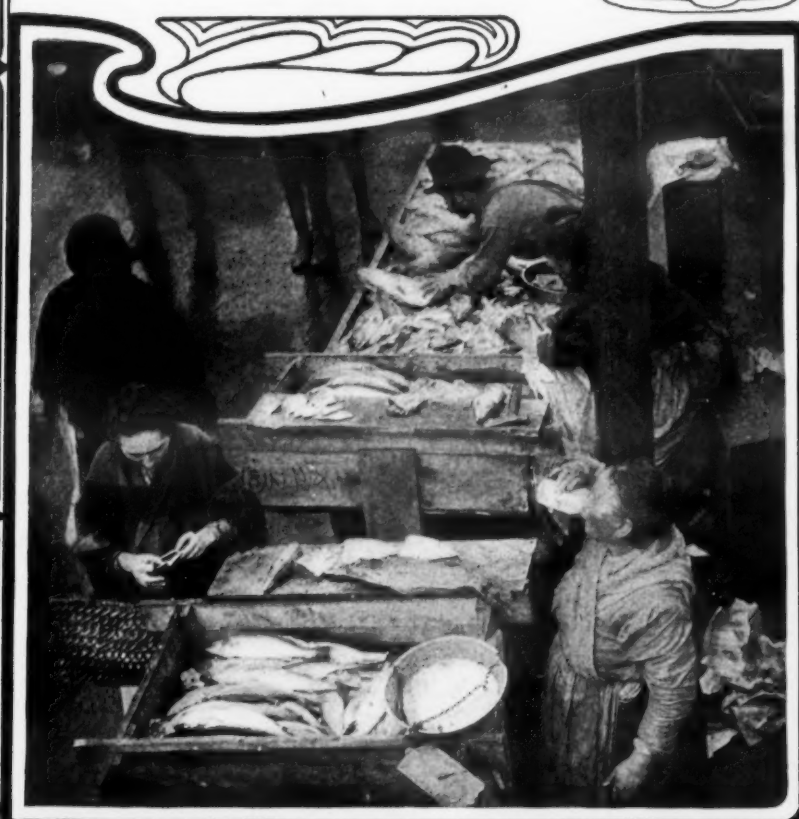
GENERAL VIEW OF THE FISH MARKET OF THE GHETTO.



CURB MERCHANTS WAITING FOR STRAGGLERS FROM THE FISH MARKET.



"KUSCHINIERER" LOOKING ABOUT FOR A BARGAIN.



A DULL SPELL IN THE FISH TRADE.

THE CURIOUS FISH MARKET OF NEW YORK'S EAST SIDE.  
WHERE THE POOR JEWS OF THE GHETTO MAKE THEIR WEEKLY PURCHASES OF FISH FOR SABBATH EATING.  
*See opposite page.*



# IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

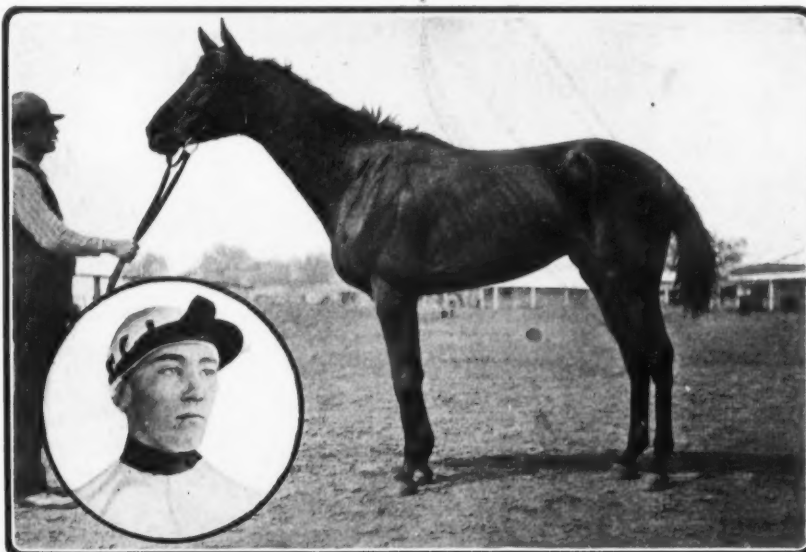
**LIVELY YACHTING SEASON AHEAD.**—Yachtsmen are now beginning to look forward with interest to the coming racing season. Last year was generally considered a dull season in yacht racing, but so far as Long Island Sound is concerned, it was dull only in comparison with the two or three preceding seasons. The fleets in the open races of the principal clubs were fairly large. A total of eighty-two yachts competed in the races of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and there were about a hundred and eighty in the several championship contests on Long Island Sound—by no means a small number in three days when the great fleet of cruising yachts formerly seen in the open races were never entered. Several things combined to check interest in racing last year. Some of these were the diversity in measurement rules, the extraordinarily unfavorable weather, dullness in Wall Street, and the races for the America's Cup. Of these untoward conditions the coming season will be free from at least one—there will be no racing for the America's Cup. There are indications that the measurement tangle will be straightened out during the year, but its mischief has already been done and no new boats other than a few in the smallest classes are being built. Of the fleet that made the sport two years ago nine of the largest yachts were missing last year, and may not be seen this year, excepting in the New York Yacht Club cruise. *Elmina* was ready to run last year, and is now, but her three companions in the seventy-five-foot schooner class have practically retired. *Muriel* is a family boat with reduced rigging. *Amarita* is owned by an actor who is not interested in racing, and the owner of *Quisetta*, a St. Louis man, cares little about it excepting his New York cruise. J. Rogers Maxwell is ready with his seventy-foot sloop *Yankee*, whenever there is a competitor, but of the three others one will remain out of commission because her owner is too busy to race, and one, which could have been purchased a few months ago, has been withdrawn from sale. There is a possibility of racing in this class, as two well-known amateurs are considering the matter of purchasing one of them. Below this class, however, there are good fleets of racers, and the yachts are in the hands of enthusiasts who are never discouraged by bad weather. The strongest class this year, as it has been in the past, will doubtless be the race-about class, of which a round dozen will be seen in the open races pretty regularly, while another dozen will appear now and then. Then there are the new eighteen-foot knockabouts, of which a half-dozen are owned by members of the Bridgeport Yacht Club, and the Indian Harbor knockabouts, a shade smaller, of which there are seven. These are new boats.

**POLO AMONG THE COLLEGES.**—There seems to be no probability at present that any of the college polo teams will be represented in the Polo Association this season. Yale made inquiry of Chairman H. L. Herbert some time ago regarding the method of applying for membership, but no request for membership has been sent to the office of the committee in New York. A large number of dates will be announced for tournaments at the annual meeting of the association. The college polo players, it is believed, prefer



EXPERT BASEBALL PLAYERS AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD., FROM WHOM WILL BE SELECTED THE TEAM WHICH IS TO MEET WEST POINT'S BEST NINE IN MAY.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.

1. Symington, Maryland (catcher). 2. Niedham, Massachusetts (pitcher). 3. Stiles, Georgia (catcher). 4. Pegram (captain), Tennessee (first base). 5. Ellyson, Virginia (third base). 6. Culp, Ohio (centre field). 7. Huges, Oregon (pitcher). 8. Welch, Massachusetts (catcher). 9. Gill, Kansas (shortstop). 10. Alexander, Ohio (left field). 11. Field, Colorado (catcher). 12. Spencer, Minnesota (pitcher). 13. Spofford, Kansas (right field). 14. Woods, Pennsylvania (centre field). 15. Van Auken, New Jersey (pitcher). 16. Starr, Pennsylvania (third base). 17. Cohen, Pennsylvania (second base). 18. Theobald, California (third base). 19. William Clark (coach), old Baltimore catcher, now with Washington.



RACE-HORSE OSTRICH, THE FAST WINNER OF THE RECENT CRESCENT CITY DERBY AT NEW ORLEANS, AND FULLER, THE JOCKEY WHO RODE THE HORSE TO VICTORY.—Cook.

to wait until the sport becomes firmly settled in their respective universities before becoming members of the national organization. The trouble with college polo in the past has been that with the graduation of the most enthusiastic members and best players the game languishes and dies. With the recent growth of polo among the young players there is greater opportunity for the encouragement of intercollegiate polo. There are more teams of equal ability for them to meet, and this fact is one of the best features toward insuring future life for the sport in the colleges. Yale last year played games with Squadron A at Van Cortlandt Park and with other young teams. The Princeton students, who also organized polo last season, had several games with players of equal ability. Plans are now being made at both Yale and Princeton for activity in polo this season. Yale lost two or three of her strongest men by graduation, but several of the younger players in the Rockaway Hunt Club are members of the Yale team, and games have been arranged with Squadron A which will be held as early in the season as possible at Van Cortlandt Park. The plan of holding a college tournament in which Yale, Princeton, and the West Point cadets may take part has been discussed, but nothing definite has been decided. Princeton has lost some of her good players by graduation, but William Devereaux, captain of the team, still remains in college, and, with his brother, Boucher Devereaux, the nucleus of a strong team is assured, as they both did some of the best work in the games last year. Harry Yarrow is another player who showed marked improvement last season. A few new ponies have been ordered by the Princeton players, and practice games will start as soon as the field becomes sufficiently firm. Games are being arranged with the Philadelphia clubs, and it is possible that a team may be sent to the Lakewood Club tournament in May.

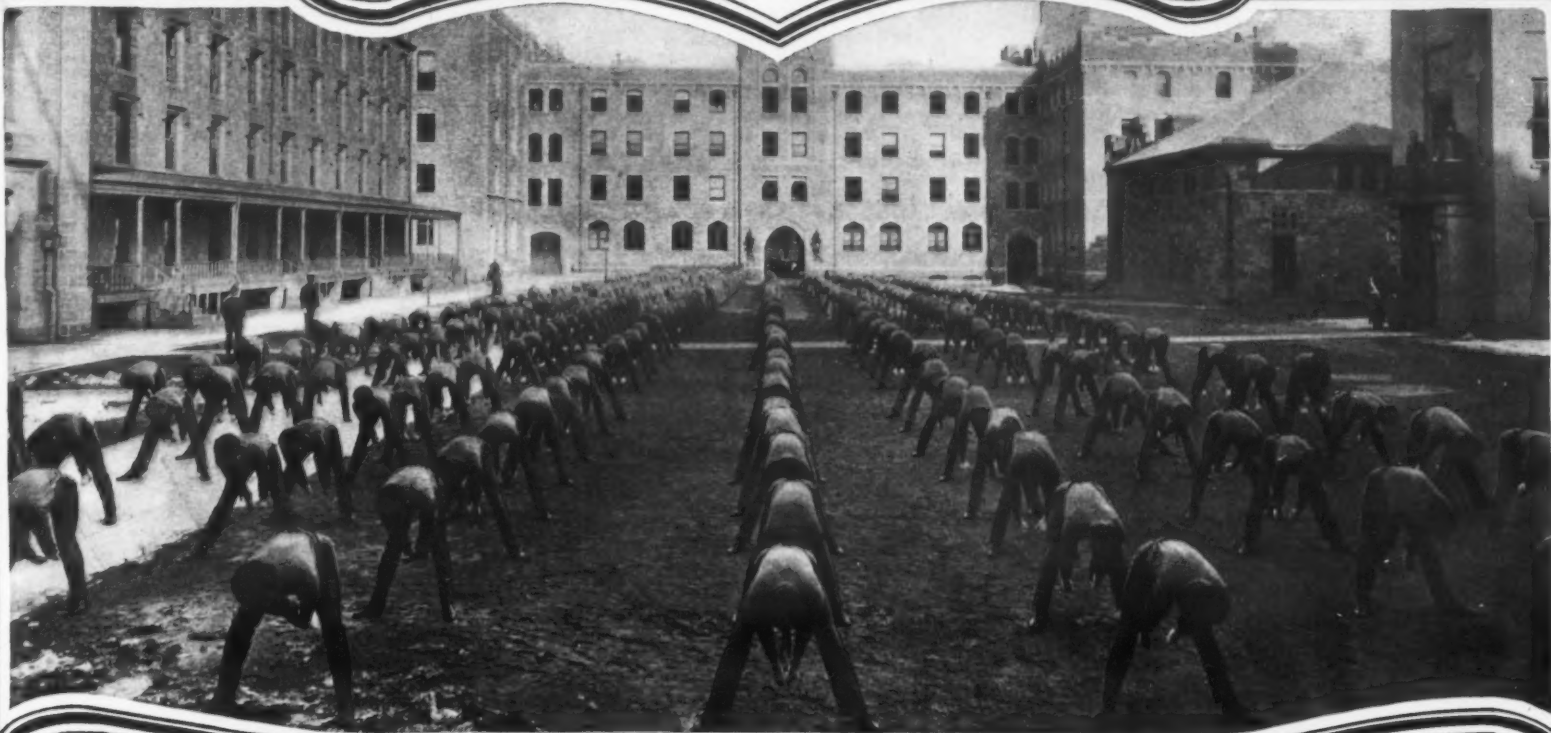
**SUMMER RESORT MOTOR-BOATS.**—Motor-boats at summer resorts will be seen in greater numbers this season than formerly. Most of the boats of this description will not be of the usual racing type. The summer-resort boats will be chiefly from fifteen to twenty-five feet long, capable of carrying from ten to fifteen persons. The larger boats will be fitted with awnings. At the recent motor-boat show in New York inquiries were made from a Texas association that runs a string of hotels on the Gulf of Mexico for the most serviceable boats for summer use. It was stated that orders for about fifty boats were to be placed, and the boats were to be delivered in May or June. These boats will probably attain a speed of from eight to ten miles an hour. In many summer resorts motor-boats will be used for regular trips up and down a lake, taking the place of the old-fashioned little steamers that are sometimes seen on the larger lakes, while smaller lakes that formerly had no public means of conveyance beyond the row-boat will witness



WILD FUN AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY—FRESHMEN CAPTURED RECENTLY BY THE SOPHOMORES HAD THEIR FACES PAINTED, WERE GROTESQUELY COSTUMED AND PLACARDED, AND WERE PARADED THROUGH THE STREETS OF ITHACA.—Matthews.

Continued on page 352.

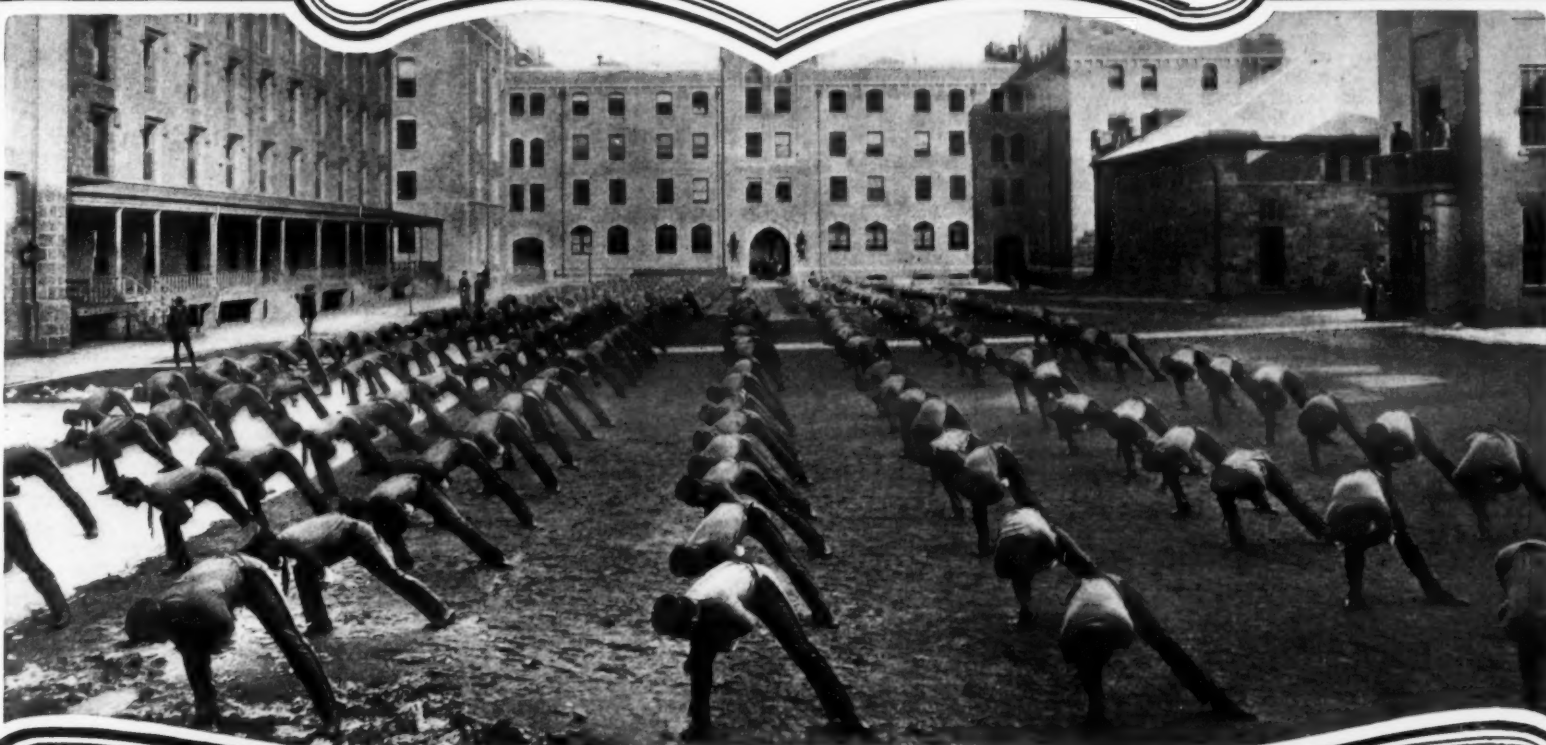




ENTIRE CORPS OF CADETS AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY ENGAGED IN "SETTING UP" EXERCISES IN THE BARRACKS AREA.



SPECTACULAR FEATURE OF THE EXERCISES—DEVELOPING THE CHEST AND INCREASING THE BREATHING POWER.



ENGAGING WITH MACHINE-LIKE PRECISION IN A PECULIAR MOVEMENT WHICH PRODUCES SUPPLENESS AND STRENGTHENS THE LEGS.

### "SETTING-UP" EXERCISES AT WEST POINT.

The out-door drills for the corps of cadets at the United States Military Academy begin each year on March 15th. The first work in the "limbering-up" process, after a winter of hard study and close indoor work, consists of a series of "setting-up" exercises, given four afternoons a week. These half-hour drills, in which the entire corps of 550 cadets participate, serve to prepare them for the active outdoor work which is to follow continuously throughout the summer. There is certainly no prettier drill to watch than this body of trained young men moving through these exercises absolutely together, as if it were one man.

Photographs by W. H. Stockbridge.



## BOOKS

## AND

## AUTHORS



By La Salle A. Maynard

THOSE WHO are inclined to celebrate the centenaries of the great among literary folk will be kept busy in their rejoicings this year if they attend to all these anniversaries. It will be one hundred years in July since Hawthorne and George Sand were born, two people of true genius who had some gifts in common, but who were wide apart in most respects. In the same month will fall the fifth centenary of Petrarch, one of the classic lights whom every one quotes and no one reads except the professional *littérateurs*, but who has nevertheless furnished inspiration to almost all the Keatses, Shelleys, and other lyric writers who have lived since his day. It will be one hundred and fifty years in October since Henry Fielding started out on his wild and rollicking career on earth and wrote his "Tom Jones" and some other stories, in which a vain attempt has been made during the past year to revive public interest. And it will be fully two hundred years in the same harvest month since Locke, who wrote the essay, "Concerning the Understanding," that horror of schoolboys and undergraduates, opened his eyes to the day, hard though it is to believe that such a very wise man could ever have been just a foolish, blinking baby, with no particular understanding of anything, except possibly a convenient and satisfying bottle of milk. In November's "melancholy days" will fall the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Lockhart, who was not melancholy, and who is remembered chiefly by his charming biography of one of the most charming of all novelists, who happened also to be his father-in-law. Shortly afterward, in the same month, will occur the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of that hero of chivalry and idol of the poets and romancists, Sir Philip Sidney, who finished his knightly career in a true knightly fashion on the battle-field of Sutphen. It will be just two hundred and fifty years in November, also, since John Selden died, prince among English epigrammatists, whose "Table Talk" furnishes an inexhaustible mine for those bits of condensed wisdom, those excellent moral and religious tabloids, served up regularly in the corners of nearly all the newspapers except the comic journals. If Selden could be revived somewhat, it would be better for the world than a revival of Fielding. And December, the last month of the year, will be the richest of all in literary anniversaries, since it will witness the centenaries of the advent into the literary firmament of no less than three stars of the first magnitude—of Benjamin Disraeli, whose fame as the author of "Coningsby" and other excellent fiction will probably live longer than his fame as a politician; Saint Beuve, the master critic, and Eugene Sue, still the most adored of all the adorable writers of the gressome, the thrilling, and the mysterious. Fourthly, and lastly, about Christmas time the occasion will be offered to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth birthday of George Crabbe, the English poet, realist, and nature lover, whose latest and best biography has recently been given to the public from the hand of Canon Ainger.

IT WILL BE observed that only one of the literary anniversaries referred to in the preceding paragraph is that of an American author, but that happens to be the foremost and most illustrious of them all, Nathaniel Hawthorne. This anniversary is certain to be widely celebrated in this country, anyhow, though hardly in a way to comport well with the shy, unobtrusive, and quiet-loving character of Hawthorne himself, who was ushered into being at his grandfather's house in Salem on the Fourth of July, 1804. It was in an old house on Herbert Street, Salem, in a yard adjoining his grandfather's and near the wharves whence in those days came and went many fisher-folk

of the deep seas, that, as Professor Woodberry tells us in his recent biography, Hawthorne, while still a lad under ten, used to lie on the floor and read Shakespeare, "Paradise Lost," and Thomson's "Seasons," with an occasional indulgence over at his grandmother's of the lighter, though surely not less wholesome, pabulum furnished by "Pilgrim's Progress." It is somewhat disconcerting to learn from the same reliable authority that Rousseau and "The Newgate Calendar" were numbered among the favorite books of Hawthorne at this early age and eagerly devoured. The latter, in particular, one would hardly expect to find within reach of the youthful minds of a typical New England family. The Hawthornes left this Salem mansion in 1818, but Nathaniel returned to it seven years later, and with his mother and two sisters, Elizabeth and Louisa, spent there some fruitful though not happy years. A home could hardly be very happy or very cheerful where the chief inmates lived, as Professor Woodberry tells us, each alone and apart, as the three members of the Hawthorne family did here for the greater part of the time. The mother, it is said, never came to the table, and Hawthorne's meals were frequently brought and left at his locked door. The sisters stayed in their respective rooms also, except when engaged in necessary household duties. And this separateness and lack of social feeling characterized the attitude of the family toward the community as well, and Hawthorne himself declares that during these years at Salem probably not twenty persons in the town were aware of his existence. He had no visitors, and he made no friends except among the books of the Salem Athenæum, where alone his friendships were rich and many. It does not appear that the ascetic and lonely lives of the four Hawthornes in the Herbert Street hermitage were owing to any lack of respect or affection for each other, but simply because that manner of living suited the temperaments of all. One can but think that it was a fortunate circumstance that no one of the four was constituted otherwise, for that one surely would have led a most unhappy existence. That Hawthorne himself was not insensible to the unusual conditions was evident from a pathetic observation he made at the time: "We do not even live at our house." It certainly was far from the ideal life of a home. While Hawthorne maintained his shyness and reserve to the end of his life, making but few friends anywhere, we do know that in after years, in his own family circle, he was one of the most tender, thoughtful, and loving of husbands and fathers, his home life being, indeed, so sweet and so rich in its gentle ministrations that the story of it told by his children, Julian and Rose, forms some of the rarest pages in all biographical literature.

IT WAS IN the lonely "chamber under the eaves" in the Salem house that Hawthorne, between the years 1825 and 1839, when he became *par nécessité* a weigher and gauger in the Boston custom-house, wrote his earliest and some of his best stories, as the world afterward discovered, but which at the time met with a reception well calculated to increase the melancholy of the young author's already too melancholy nature. It is truly heart-breaking even to read of the rebuffs and discouragements which Hawthorne experienced in those days, and it is not surprising that one of his more appreciative publishers took alarm at the depressed tone of one of his letters, and wrote back declaring that there was "a kind of desperate coolness about it that seemed dangerous," and adjured the author to keep up heart. Hawthorne's first novel, "Fanshawe," published in 1828 at his own expense, was a total failure financially, and the result embittered him so that he gathered up and burned every copy he could find. It has been republished since his death—an act of no kindness to the memory of

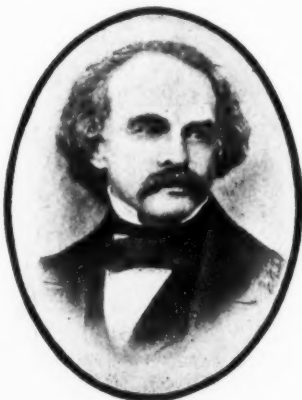
Hawthorne, since the story has little or no value except as a literary curiosity. Even later, when his stories began to appear in Goodrich's annual, *The Token*, in *The American Monthly Magazine*, and the few other periodicals of the day, the returns were so uncertain and so meagre that had Hawthorne depended upon them as a means of livelihood the "wolf" would have entered his door on many occasions. The monthly magazine named paid only one dollar a page for contributions, and was usually a long way in arrears to its contributors at that. The rate in *The Token* was the same, but the pages were smaller, so that for eight stories which Goodrich published in his annual for 1837, comprising one-third of the volume, Hawthorne was paid the munificent sum of one hundred and eight dollars. How incomes, literary and otherwise, were esteemed in those primitive times may be inferred from a passage in a letter written to Hawthorne in 1836 by Mr. Bridge, a classmate of the author's at Bowdoin, who was afterward a publisher of books and a helpful and sympathetic friend when Hawthorne needed help and sympathy most. This passage, which was designed to be consolatory, reads: "Suppose you get but \$300 per annum for your writings. You can, with economy, live upon that, though it would be a tight squeeze. You have no family dependent upon you, and why should you borrow trouble?"

ALL WHO DESIRE to "read up" Hawthorne's life, in view of the coming centenary of his birth, cannot do better than to betake themselves to Professor Woodberry's biography which appeared in "The American Men of Letters" series two years ago. While concise, the volume gives a full-length portrait of Hawthorne, omitting no details essential to a fair and just understanding of his character and his work. Professor Woodberry easily stands among the first of American critics, and his study of Hawthorne is characterized by all the scholarly grace, the fine discrimination, and the sympathetic feeling of an accomplished and genuine book-lover and man of letters. Few authors have been more fortunate in their biographers than Hawthorne, and his home and domestic life has been set forth with great fullness and with true filial tenderness, love, and fidelity in the volumes of letters, sketches, and reminiscences written or edited by his gifted son and daughter.

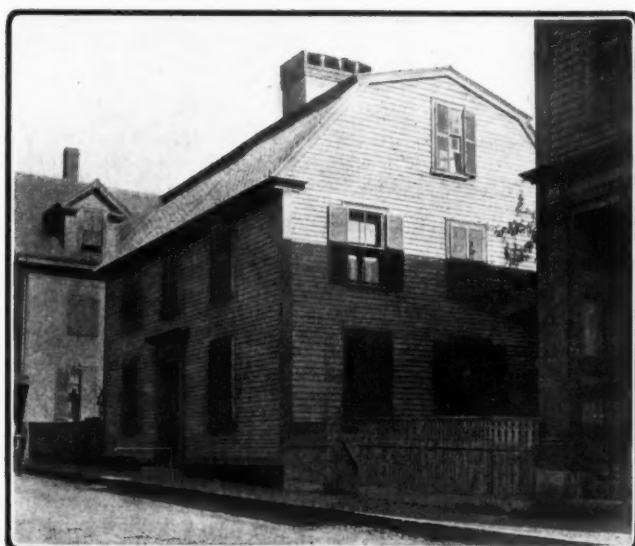
APPLYING THE theory of Taine, one can understand how, out of such an atmosphere of solitude, gloom, and repression, with a temperament and genius like that of Hawthorne, should come that masterpiece of the tragic and the sombre in literary art, the weird, awesome, and fascinating romance, "The Scarlet Letter." The appearance of this story marked the turn in the tide for Hawthorne financially. It was issued early in April, 1850, in an edition of five thousand copies, which was soon exhausted. A new edition was issued at once, and others have followed at frequent intervals ever since. If Hawthorne had written nothing else—and he did write much else of a high order—"The Scarlet Letter" would have given him an immortality of fame. There is certainly no other American novelist, with the possible exception of Cooper, who is so much read abroad as Hawthorne. Cooper is read with avidity in England, France, and Germany because he pictures in a graphic way the stirring and adventurous life of a unique and picturesque race. Hawthorne's fame as a writer rests upon a much nobler, stronger, and more enduring basis. He was a literary artist of the first order, whose work has merit and power wholly aside and above the accidents of time and place.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AT SALEM, MASS., IN WHICH HAWTHORNE, THEN SURVEYOR OF THE PORT, WROTE "THE SCARLET LETTER."—Mrs. C. R. Miller.



NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.



ANCIENT HOUSE AT SALEM, MASS., IN WHICH NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE WAS BORN IN 1804.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.





**H. REEVES-SMITH,**  
Who plays the leading rôle of Colonel Clay in the new comedy "An African Millionaire," at the Princess.—*Lyons*.



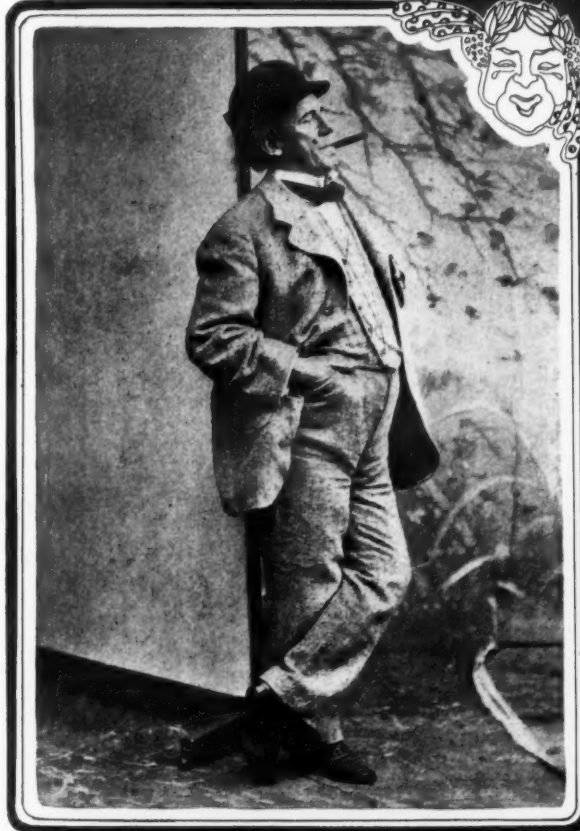
**ALICE FISCHER**  
As Mrs. Lillian Montague in "Piff, Paff, Pout," at the Casino.—Musical comedy is a new branch of dramatic work for Miss Fischer.  
—*Savony*.



**GRACE KIMBALL**  
As Madame Santenay in that leading comedy success, "The Secret of Polichinelle," at the Garden.—*Otto Savony Co.*



SCENE IN ACT I. OF THE NOTABLE REVIVAL, AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM, OF "THE TWO ORPHANS," Whose "all-star" cast embraces nearly a dozen names of players who have headed their own companies.—From the left: Clara Blandick, Charles Warner, Grace George, and Margaret Illington.—*Hall*.



**W. H. CRANE,**  
Who has returned to his old part of "David Harum," now at the Academy of Music.—*Savony*.



**ALFRED REISENAUER,**  
The distinguished pianist, whose last appearance of the season in New York occurs at Carnegie Hall, April 17th.—*Grossford*.



**MADGE LESSING,**  
The charming singer selected to play Della Fox's old rôle in the revival of "Wang," at the Lyric.—*Purdy*.

**SPRING FAVORITES OF AMUSEMENT-SEEKING NEW YORK.**  
ACTORS AND MUSICIANS WHO ARE ATTRACTING AND ENTERTAINING THE PUBLIC DURING MID-APRIL.

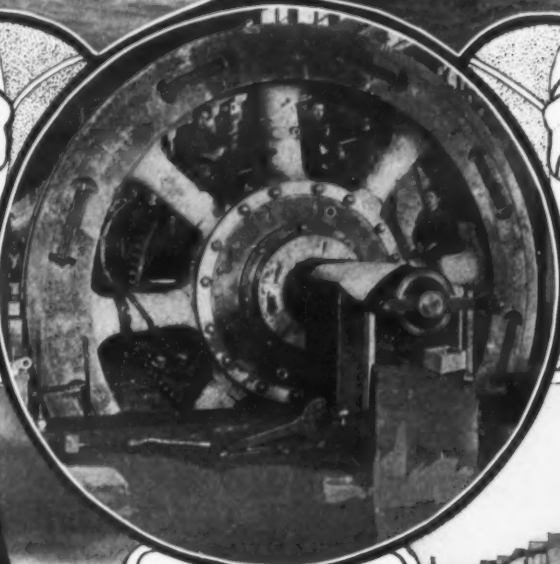




(PRIZE-WINNER.) OPENING OF THE SHAD-FISHING SEASON IN THE DELAWARE RIVER—BRINGING IN THE CATCH.  
U. C. Wanner, Pennsylvania.



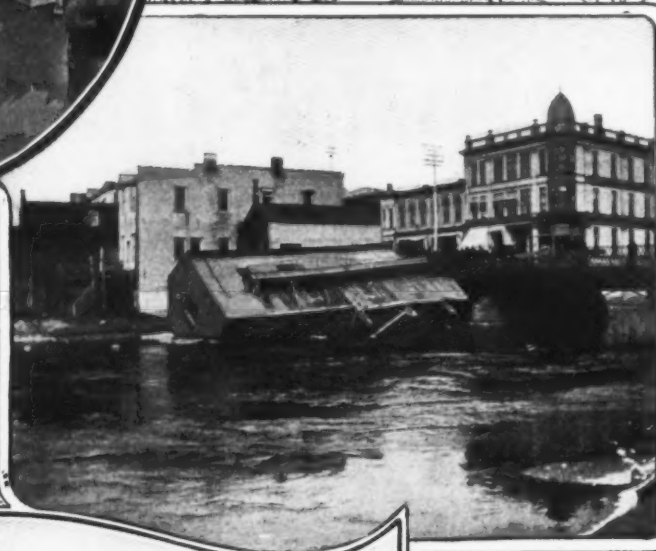
THE \$500,000 HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES, BUILT AT DENVER, COL., BY MR. LAURENCE PHIPPS, OF PITTSBURG, PENN., AND CALLED THE AGNES PHIPPS MEMORIAL HOME.—F. A. Ellis, Jr., Col.



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Miss Sarah Weaver, New York.



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Martin J. Gates, Wisconsin.



THE MARVELOUS "SPINDLETOP" OIL-FIELD AT BEAUMONT, TEX., WHERE EVERY WELL CLAIMS TO BE A "GUSHER."  
W. L. Thomas, Texas.



SCENE OF RARE BEAUTY—JACKSON LAKE, WYOMING, JUST SOUTH OF YELLOWSTONE PARK.—W. R. Starkweather, Colorado.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—PENNSYLVANIA WINS.  
BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND THE DEEDS AND HANDIWORK OF MAN DEPICTED VIVIDLY BY THE CAMERA.

(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 358.)



# JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

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HAS IT come to pass that a different code of ethics and morals prevails in Wall Street affairs than the old-fashioned one upon which the business of the country has been built on such a substantial basis? The recent astonishing revelations in the Boston Gas investigation, in which Mr. Lawson charged a Standard Oil magnate with deliberately and successfully scheming to grab a million dollars, which it had been supposed was to have been a part of Mr. Lawson's stock-market plunder, is not more astonishing than many other disclosures, such, for instance, as we have had in the Steel Trust, in the Ship-building Trust, and more recently in the Corn

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HE said "he loved her," and, when asked for some proof, produced a policy of insurance on his life, in her favor. Verdict accordingly, as the policy was in the

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Products manipulation, not to mention numerous others.

In the boom period of two or three years ago, while the public appetite was keen for any kind of stock-jobbing, promoters of railway and industrial enterprises seized an extraordinary opportunity to do the most extraordinary things. The recent suit of a stockholder in the Distilling Trust case, in which his papers allege that \$23,000,000 in securities were divided as profits in a single transaction by a coterie of insiders, is as nothing compared with the enormous distribution of profits, more or less in the shape of securities, during the financial debauch in which the gigantic and now top-heavy Steel Trust was suddenly created. It is interesting to recall the prediction that I made almost precisely three years ago as to the perils of the stock market. This was when the public appetite was still keen for all sorts of tempting morsels, and when the signs to every veteran in Wall Street were indicative of impending danger. On the 13th of April, 1901, this is what I said:

Two perils confront the stock market. One from tight money, resulting from the amazing demands on capital to take up the newly created stocks and bonds of our railroads. We have had such eras of high prices before, and they have always been followed by eras of prolonged depression. I risk nothing when I say that such an era must be experienced before the next presidential election. The second danger that confronts this market is the fluctuating character of the iron and steel trade.

The enormous over-capitalization of the United States Steel Corporation puts it at a disadvantage, and makes up in part for whatever it may save by economies of operation and control. It has its \$300,000,000 of bonds ahead of \$1,110,000,000 in preferred and common stock, on all of which it must earn interest and dividends, or else invite a disastrous collapse, despite the magic power of such names in its directorate as Morgan, the Rockefellers, and other giants of the Standard Oil crowd. One can readily imagine the disaster that would befall the market if this billion-dollar industrial should fail to pay dividends.

The iron boom in Europe began in 1896 and 1897, and broke last year. In the United States the revival came a year later. Is it to come in 1901, a year behind that of Europe? It would seem so; if not this year, next, for, as Mr. Jeans shows, the capacity of all the new blast-furnace plants now under construction is over 6,000,000 tons of pig iron a year, or nearly twice the increased production of pig iron throughout the world during a period of eight years, extending from 1889 to 1896. The foreign manufacturers of iron are adopting the latest and most approved American furnace methods, and already discovering that by utilizing these methods they can compete with American prices. These are facts for the thoughtful to contemplate. They are pregnant with great danger to the bull movement, which has grown to such unprecedented dimensions.

I wonder if my readers recall the reproaches and contumely, the taunts and sneers, that Jasper received exactly three years ago for daring to give public expression to an opinion which was regarded on all sides as reckless, absurd, and uncalled for. It was at this time that several of my readers took strong exceptions to my prediction regarding the Steel Trust, and denounced Jasper as the adversary of prosperity and the advance agent of evil. What is the situation today? At the close of last year the Steel Trust quarterly dividends aggregated less than \$6,500,000, compared with over \$14,000,000 for the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, and more than half the dividend paid at the close of December was taken from the surplus.

Again and again I have pointed out that the trust has not charged off enough for depreciation, nothing like what Carnegie was in the habit of charging off on his well-constructed and modernized Homestead works. The proof of this is now forthcoming. During the two years of its existence the Steel Trust has expended over \$64,000,000 in construction, additions, etc., most of which could properly have been charged to depreciation and improvement, whereas only \$18,000,000 came from the depreciation and improvement fund, while over \$17,000,000 was drawn from the surplus. No business is subject to more rapid and radical changes than the manufacture of iron and steel. In one instance I have been told that a new and expensive mill, built by Carnegie, was torn down almost before it had been used, because of new inventions which absolutely supplanted the old, from the standpoint of economy and efficiency.

The question has recently been seriously raised whether the productive capacity

of the Steel Trust plant is not now threatened by the rapid development of what is known as "the open-hearth process," which is giving an advantage to some of the independent iron works organized on a much more conservative and reasonable basis than the Steel Trust. The latter has spent enormous amounts for its Bessemer ore properties and for furnaces for the conversion of Bessemer ore. It said that open-hearth steel is taking the place of Bessemer because it is cheaper. Realizing this fact, the Steel Trust is already preparing to utilize its low-grade ores by the open-hearth process. But what becomes of the enormous advantage it was supposed to have had from its ownership of costly Bessemer ore beds, plants, and processes?

Long ago it was shown that the Steel Trust was capitalized in the height of the stock-market boom on the unreasonable basis of the highest and most abnormal earnings. Now, when the natural reaction, which inevitably follows a boom in the iron market, appears, the trust is scarcely able to earn its fixed charges and a proper allowance for depreciation. It has suspended dividends on the common shares, and, in my judgment, must reduce the dividends on the preferred, and perhaps ultimately suspend them. It is generally believed that some plan for a reorganization will first be proposed, and that would be the wisest action, because of the tremendous over-capitalization of the concern and the danger that if this colossal industrial corporation, with a combined capital stock and bonded debt more than \$500,000,000 greater than the entire interest-bearing debt of the United States, should ever collapse it would take down with it everything, good and bad, within its baleful shadow.

If the lesson of the Steel Trust is learned by the people it will be a good one, but already it has proved to be terribly expensive. I advise every stockholder who feels aggrieved to personally attend the third annual meeting of the trust, to be held at its offices in Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, the eighteenth of April, and not to send proxies to those in whom they have no confidence.

"A." Duluth, Minn.: Do not believe in it.  
"W." Boston: Do not find you on my preferred list.  
"Real Estate," Thorndyke, Mass.: Not gilt-edged investments.  
"B." Towanda, Penn.: Preference continued for three months.  
"V." Newburg, N. Y.: 1. I do not find a rating. 2. I do not regard it favorably.  
"M." Providence, R. I.: I believe you will win, with normal weather conditions.  
"D." Warren, Penn.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year.  
"C." Hartford, Conn.: I do not regard the Hudson River Electric as a gilt-edged investment.  
"S. St." New York: M. K. and T. preferred has not paid dividends, but its earnings show 4 per cent. on the stock.  
"T." Freehold, Penn.: I know nothing about it, further than what the prospectus states. The shares are not dealt in on the exchange.  
"Inquirer": It is obvious that such propositions must be largely speculative. It might be difficult to withdraw your money if you needed it at any time. I therefore do not advise it.  
"Wisconsin": 1. It is not well to sacrifice your stocks on a low level if you can hold them and take advantage of a temporary rise. 2. There is nothing particularly attractive about U. S. Rubber common or Wis. Central common in such a market.  
"H." Wyandot, Ill.: Preference renewed for three months. 1. The Reading gen. ds. should be given preference over the Alton 3 1-2s for permanent investment. 2. I would not sacrifice them, for, with easier money, they should sell higher, unless business depression intensifies.

"T." Middletown, Conn.: 1. The stock was unloaded on the public during the boom period, when everything went. I doubt if it has much value, and do not know where you could dispose of it. 2. There is nothing to do with your Pacific Packing and Navigation preferred but to await the outcome of the company's financial difficulties.

"J. K." Johnston, Penn.: 1. No doubt money can be made by a conservative man with ample capital in buying first-class dividend-paying railroad stocks on declines and selling them on an advancing market. The difficulty is that one is sometimes carried away by enthusiasm and buys too much—in other words, speculates—and then the chances in Wall Street are against him. 2. A well-regulated savings bank is as safe as anything you can find.

"Marcus": 1. Telegram was promptly answered. I would cover my shorts in Union Pacific at the first favorable opportunity. 2. I do not see any reason to expect a boom in the market, even a hobnob one, with gold exports impending and the business outlook generally not improving. 3. Whatever manipulation may do now, the true test of the earnings of Ice will only be disclosed in the early months of summer, and upon these the future of the stock must be predicated.

"Truth," Buffalo, N. Y.: Thoughtful men do not believe that the business depression has passed. You will observe that some of the large cotton mills are reducing their output because of the unsatisfactory demand for the manufactured product. So far as the railway equipment companies are concerned, they are the worst sufferers. Car builders are not getting very much new work and the American Locomotive Company has discharged half of its employees in its Scranton shops.

"Vendome": There has been so much manipulation about Mexican Central, and there have been so many false rumors circulated to affect the stock, that I have constantly advised my readers against its purchase. How much of a profit insiders have made by this manipulation may be realized from the fact that the stock sold last year as low as 9 and as high as 29, and this year from about 9 to 14. The talk of a reorganization and assessment was no official, nor was it surprising.

"M." Grand Rapids, Mich.: 1. It is said that Detroit and Mackinac have earned 10 per cent. on the common during the past year and may be put on a 5 per cent. basis this year. It is a small road and the common stock has risen from about 40, early in the year, to nearly 60 at present. Whether dividends can be maintained, if declared, remains to be demonstrated. 2. The terrible cost of our cold-wave winter is revealed by the tremendous decrease in the earnings of N. Y. Central, Canadian Pacific, Erie, and other lines that were particularly affected. But the business depression was also a factor.

"Copper," Galveston, Tex.: 1. It is true that our exports of copper have been largely increasing of late. It is also true that the foreign demand for purposes of consumption has been dull. This leads to the belief that the copper has been shipped for storage, to get it out of the market, and thus to maintain the price of the metal. 2. "Stubbs" is the word used to indicate the percentage of Northern Securities stock that will be left after the 99 per cent. dividend of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern stock, held by the company, has been distributed. 3. Action has been brought to have the charter of the New Orleans Railway Company declared unconstitutional.

"Banker," Duluth: 1. The loan account of the New York banks has recently aggregated more than \$1,000,000,000, the largest in the history of the clearing house. This is not a healthy condition, nor is the prospect improved by the foreign demand for gold which it is believed must shortly be met. 2. If the Southern Railway has been earning such a large surplus, why should it be necessary for it to issue \$15,000,000 additional bonds? The tip to buy So. Railway common has been out some little while. If you buy either, take the preferred. 3. I would take my profit on Gen. Electric stock. Why should it be necessary to increase the capital stock at this time if surplus earnings are anything like the phenomenal figures reported?

"M." Providence, R. I.: 1. The statement in the Boston News Bureau that the stockholders' committee of American Ice made a whitewashing report is ridiculous, and the writer of it either was ignorant or a falsifier. The report severely denounced the company for its mismanagement, its dummy directorate, and the payment of unearned dividends. Its recommendations were strong, drastic, and appropriate, and the stockholders were entirely satisfied with them. The further statement that C. W. Morse, "in conjunction with prominent New York political and banking interests," is again in control of the company is equally false and ridiculous. The new board is not a dummy board. It does not add to the reputation of any financial journal to deal in misstatements. 2. The American Agricultural Chemical Company has a nominal bonded debt, and has about \$18,000,000 each of preferred and common stock outstanding. The surplus last year, after payment of dividends on the preferred, was less than \$300,000. Its buildings, machinery, and boats are inventoried at a high figure, and I think the preferred stock is selling, under present conditions, high enough. The fact that its trade-marks, brands, and good-will are inventoried at over \$16,000,000 is very suggestive. I see nothing in the common and I do not advise the preferred as an investment, though the company is doing well and has some valuable assets.

Continued on page 356.

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A Device That Is Scientific, Simple, Direct, and Instantly Restores Hearing in Even the Oldest Person—Comfortable, Invisible, and Perfect Fitting.

100-Page Book Containing a History of the Discovery and Many Hundred Signed Testimonials From All Parts of the World—SENT FREE.



The True Story of the Invention of Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums Told by Geo. H. Wilson, the Inventor.

I was deaf from infancy. Eminent doctors, surgeons and ear specialists treated me at great expense, and yet did me no good. I tried all the artificial appliances that claimed to restore hearing, but they failed to benefit me in the least. I even went to the best specialists in the world, but their efforts were unavailing.

My case was pronounced incurable! I grew desperate, my deafness tormented me. Daily I was becoming more of a recluse, avoiding the companionship of people because of the annoyance my deafness and sensitiveness caused me. Finally I began to experiment on myself, and after patient years of study, labor and personal expense I perfected something that I found took the place of the natural ear drums, and I called it Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums, which I now wear day and night with perfect comfort, and do not even have to remove them when washing. No one can tell I am wearing them, as they do not show, and, as they give no discomfort whatever, I scarcely know it myself.

With these drums I can now hear a whisper. I join in the general conversation and hear everything going on around me. I can hear a sermon or lecture from any part of a large church or hall. My general health is improved because of the great change my Ear Drums have made in my life. My spirits are bright and cheerful; I am a cured, changed man.

Since my fortunate discovery it is no longer necessary for any deaf person to carry a trumpet, a tube or any other such old-fashioned makeshift. My Common Sense Ear Drum is built on the strictest scientific principles, contains no metal, wires or strings of any kind, and is entirely new and up-to-date in all respects. It is so small that no one can see it when in position; yet it collects all the sound waves and focuses them against the drum head, causing you to hear naturally and perfectly. It will do this even when the natural ear drums are partially or entirely destroyed, perforated, scarred, relaxed or thickened. It fits any ear from childhood to old age, male or female, and aside from the fact that it does not show, it never causes the least irritation, and can be used with comfort day and night without removal for any cause.

With my device I can cure deafness in any person, no matter how acquired, whether from catarrh, scarlet fever, typhoid or brain fever, measles, whooping cough, gatherings in the ear, shocks from artillery or through accidents. My invention not only cures, but at once stops the progress of deafness and all roaring and buzzing noises. The greatest aural surgeons in the world recommend it, as well as physicians of all schools. It will do for you what no medicine or medical skill on earth can do.

I want to place my 100-page book on deafness in the hands of every deaf person in the world. I will gladly send it free to anyone whose name and address I can get. It describes and illustrates Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums and contains bona fide letters from numerous users in the United States, Canada, Mexico, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, India and the remotest islands. I have letters from people in every station of life—ministers, physicians, lawyers, merchants, society ladies, etc.—and tell the truth about the benefits to be derived from my wonderful little device. You will find the names of people in your own town and state, many whose names you know, and I am sure that all this will convince you that the cure of deafness has at last been solved by my invention.

Don't delay; write for the free book to-day and address my firm—The Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1041 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 355.

"Coy": 1. Not rated very well. 2. No. "S. T." St. Louis: Preferred for one year. "W." Tecumseh, Ala.: Preferred for six months. "G." East Moline, Ill.: I certainly do not recommend the concern as an investment. "G." Anaconda, Mont.: The lowest I find on the record is 24 1/4 on Thursday, March 24th. "B. B." Atlantic City, N. J.: Two dollars received. Preference continued for six months. "Spade." Minneapolis: You cannot have read my columns carefully. I have said a good deal about it. "M." Watervliet, N. Y.: I only know what the prospectus sets forth. The shares are not dealt in on Wall Street.

"E." St. Louis: I only know that they appear to be doing a large business. They are not members of the Stock Exchange.

"C. D." Boston: Preference continued for three months. Proxy received, and will endeavor to have it used in your interest.

"H. M." Chicago: You must be a subscriber at the home office to be entitled to a place on my preferred list. It ought to be worth it.

"W." New Haven, Conn.: Can preferred, paying dividends, does not look dear. Speculatively, Ice common, or Leather common, has merit.

"Investor." Montana: It is an old suit, long since discontinued, as I understand. I certainly would not sacrifice the stock. You would do wiser to even up and hold for a long pull.

"C." Elmira, N. Y.: I think you can do better than to put your money in the bonds of an electric company in Kingston, British West Indies. That is a good way from the Bowers.

"F." New York: I still believe that Amer. Ice common has more equity behind it than Steel common, and that there is no reason why there should be such a disparity between their prices.

"Porto Rico": 1. No rating. 2. Southern Pacific some day ought to sell higher. A good summer season should do much for Ice preferred. Mexican Central in subject to too much manipulation for me to advise.

"S." Albert Lea, Minn.: I have frequently pointed out that Chic. Gt. Western common has only speculative and not investment value. When the market moves, it no doubt stands a good chance of a rise, but I would not be in a hurry to buy.

"Ted." Exeter, N. H.: 1. I did not advise you to purchase Pennsylvania at 122, but quite the contrary. Having it, you had better hold it for a favorable opportunity to dispose of it. 2. I think favorably of Pere Marquette. Its earnings indicate that it is doing well.

"C. B. A." Duluth: I have frequently given my opinion of Wabash preferred. Twenty-six million dollars debenture B bonds are entitled to 6 per cent. ahead of dividends on the preferred. This has not yet been earned or paid. The bonds are a better speculation than the preferred.

"Riz." Oakland, Cal.: Preferred for six months. Of the Wabash securities for speculation, the debenture B bonds, obviously, come first, as they are entitled to 6 per cent. interest before anything is paid on the preferred or the common. The development of the Wabash will ultimately add greatly to its earnings, but the prognostications of the circular which you send me are absurdly exaggerated.

"R. W." Philadelphia: As the introductory note at the head of this department indicates, subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY, at the home office, at the full rate, namely, four dollars a year, are entitled to receive the paper for one year, and, during that time, to a place on my preferred list, which entitles them to answers, free of charge, to inquiries regarding stock-market affairs. No other general letter is sent out but the one that is printed in LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

"Nat." Fitchburg, Mass.: Preferred for six months. 1. There are indications that a vigorous effort is being made to protect and strengthen the copper stock. Whether this will succeed or not depends largely on the general business outlook and the condition of the money market. 2. If I held any of the cheap copper stocks—the speculative ones, I mean—I would get out of them at the first favorable opportunity and put my money into some substantial investment.

"G. L." New York: Preference continued for three months. 1. The Wheeling and Lake Erie first 4s have more of an investment quality than the Rock Island 4s. Speculatively, the Consolidated Tobacco 4s have merit. It is said that insiders accumulated them at higher than 60 and even as high as 65. This I cannot confirm. 2. Erie first preferred has merit. The property needs a great deal of money for improvement and it would be wiser to use the surplus for that purpose instead of for dividends. 3. Manhattan Elevated stock.

"R." Lebanon, Penn.: 1. I would not buy it on a margin, but if bought on a decline and held, it ought to show a good profit if we have normal weather this summer. 2. No statement has been issued by the American Ice Company excepting one given out by President Oler recently, to the effect that the new board of directors had furnished all the money the company will require to carry it into the earning period of the warmer months, that economies are being enforced on every side, and that the outlook is most encouraging.

"L." Lynn, Mass.: 1. The Majestic Copper Mining and Smelting Company has been placed in the hands of receivers. I did not advise the purchase of the shares. 2. It is not denied that the Steel Trust is suffering from the severe lackness in certain lines of its business, especially steel rails, steel plates, and structural material. It would be the part of wisdom for the company to accumulate a larger surplus. 3. Yes; the B. and O. needs a loan

to meet bonds maturing on the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway. What about its enormous surplus earnings?

"H." Troy, N. Y.: 1. I have frequently said that if the Frisco second preferred, paying 4 per cent., were assured of its dividends it would not sell around 40, while other 4 per cent. securities like Union Pacific are double this figure. The Frisco system has been overloaded with obligations and is now in the hands of the Rock Island as its wet nurse. There are those who believe that the Rock Island pyramid will topple over some day, and then no one knows what will happen to the Frisco. 2. I would rather have Frisco second preferred than Rock Island 5s at prevailing prices. 3. Thanks for information.

"W." Boston: 1. It is impossible, with the changing currents in the stock market, to point out two or three stocks as especially desirable for short or long sales. Everything depends upon freshly arising contingencies and emergencies. I do not pay attention to momentary influences, because, obviously, my readers cannot get my advice in time to trade alongside the ticker. I simply point out evidences of movements far-reaching and positive in effects, and leave my readers to study the market with the help I give them, and reach their own safest conclusions. Whenever I have assurances that seem satisfactory regarding the condition of a property, upon which I can base a suggestion for a purchase or sale, I do so. Watch my suggestions carefully.

"A. H." Oakland, Cal.: 1. The stockholders' report was made at an earlier date than the annual report of the American Ice Company and money was required meanwhile for the harvesting of ice. The deficit really was only about \$8,000. 2. The earnings of the year were utilized to pay off floating obligations. 3. Additional money was borrowed, as it always is, to harvest the crop of nearly two million tons, which is equivalent to a stock of goods for the summer's business. 4. By no means; and I understand it is favorable. 5. The new management is already enforcing economies that ought to aggregate \$150,000 this year. 6. Inside interests seem to feel more confident than ever. 7. Looks like manipulation. Stock brokers know very little about such matters, and I am told that no such statements were ever made by any of the directors.

"M." Chicago: 1. I have frequently said that unexpected situations, conditions, and contingencies are peculiarly liable to affect the stock market after it has had a protracted period of dullness. Such an experience it had recently. Then came the Northern Securities decision, the question of the control of Northern Pacific, and a sudden demand for the transcontinental stocks and allied shares. Continued dullness in the stock market is unnatural. It must move one way or the other. If our banks were not loaned up to the limit large interests would no doubt do their best to stimulate a spring rise. I do not see, however, that they can succeed in doing much more than to give it a temporary advance. The next serious question will be in reference to the crop outlook. Then we shall be in the throes of a presidential controversy. If the crop outlook should realize high expectations, and if the presidential election should not disturb existing conditions, a better market in the fall would be perfectly natural, barring unexpected and unfavorable involvements, such as might come through a foreign entanglement, on account of the war in the East. 2. Del. and Hudson has been selling on a moderate basis lately. Inside interests believe it ought to advance 5 or 6 points. It is a good investment stock.

Continued on page 357.

### Big Bodies of Free-milling Ore.

[This series of short articles on the subject of free-milling, low-grade gold ores was begun in the issue of February 4th, and are furnished by The National Underwriting Company, New York Life Building, New York. This company is the acknowledged headquarters for information regarding Thunder Mountain mining matters.]

(Continued from last week.)

WHEN the first discoveries of profitable gold ore were reported from Thunder Mountain a few years ago, the outside world waited and men from every mining centre of the West found their way to the Thunder Mountain section to hunt for gold.

From this beginning the reputation of the Thunder Mountain District as a free-milling, low-grade gold field has grown steadily until now there are fully twenty-five thousand claims filed at the county seat of Idaho County, Idaho. Three hundred sound companies preparing to operate property and many millions of cash investment made by those who are preparing to get a share of the wealth which waits for workers.

In the midst of this most wonderful country and on the side of Thunder Mountain proper lies the great "H. Y." property, whose shares are now being subscribed for at 25 cents. This property is one vast deposit of profitable ore, and its owners have formed a company known as the Thunder Mountain H. Y. Company for the purpose of making it one of the greatest mines in the world. Full information regarding it will be sent on request by The National Underwriting Company, 346 Broadway, New York.

(Continued next week.)

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**A \$6.00 Parisian Hat for \$1.95**

This hat is an exact copy of the very latest Parisian Model for Spring and Summer of 1904. The French pattern of this dainty, graceful, elegant hat cost \$6.00 and any French milliner would charge at least \$6.00 for a copy of it. This exquisite creation is entirely hand made, of high grade material and is sold at cost of the goods alone, simply to introduce our Millinery Department to thousands of new customers. Write at once, enclosing 25 cents, and we will send this hat, express prepaid; examine it at express office, try it on and if you find it just as represented, and worth \$6.00 to \$8.00, pay express agent the balance and the hat is yours. If hat is not perfectly satisfactory in every respect, return it at our expense and we will promptly refund the money. You run no risk. This hat is made on a silk wire frame. The crown is made of imported hair braid, with strap of velvet and gold buttons. The brim is faced with shirred silk chiffon, trimmed with gold braid and velvet ribbon. A touch of distinction is added by the beautiful arrangement of the wreath of imported sheer muslin roses around the crown, filling in the space between the crown and edge of brim. Black only. City Milliners charge \$1.95 for this hat. **Our Co-Operative Price...**

**FREE** Our Big Illustrated Catalogue of Ladies' Suits, Skirts, Waists, Millinery, etc., contains 258 fine illustrations of the latest spring and summer fashions; lowest wholesale prices. **FIRST NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (CASH BUYERS UNION)**

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"Oh, What Rest and Comfort!" **MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDER**, the best medicine for Feverish, Teething Children. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Trial Package **FREE**. Address, **ALLEN S. OLINSTEAD, Le Roy, N. Y.** [Mention this paper.]

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Box 290, 31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

### Reform Begins at Home.

Mr. Knicker—"I tell you, Maria, the city must be cleaned out."

Mrs. Knicker—"Suppose you tackle the furnace first."

Many Actors and Singers use Piso's Cure to strengthen the voice and prevent hoarseness.

THE Sohmer Piano has successfully passed the most severe critical test by the highest musical talent in the world.

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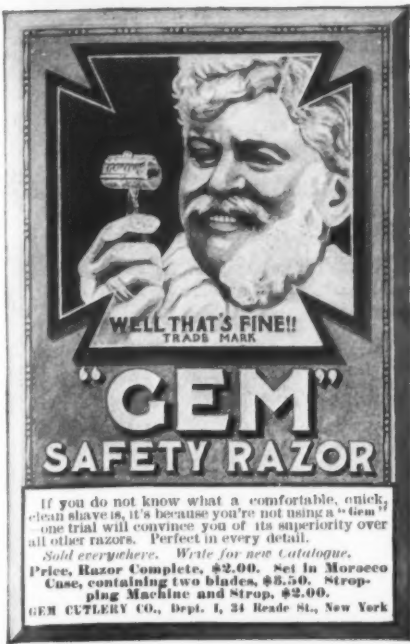
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Price, Razor Complete, \$2.00. Set in Morocco Case, containing two blades, \$3.50. Shaving Machine and Razor, \$2.00.  
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**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Surpass all other preparations in allaying Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat. As a cough remedy they are unequalled.  
Avoid Imitations. *John S. Brown*

**Life-insurance Suggestions.**

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

I AM CONSTRAINED to repeat here some remarks made by Mr. G. E. Tarbell, a high official in the Equitable Life of New York, at a recent dinner given to agents of his company, with reference to the practice known as "twisting" insurance policies. I do this because the action taken by Mr. Tarbell is specially indicative, it seems to me, of the high, clean, and honorable business standards maintained by the class of insurance companies of which Mr. Tarbell is a foremost representative. By the "twisting" of insurance policies is meant the practice which has been indulged in by agents of selling policies in their own company to take the places of policies already taken out in other companies. At this dinner Mr. Tarbell announced that his company hereafter will not permit its agents to do business in that way, and that letters to this effect had been sent out to the entire agency force of the company, and to presidents of other insurance companies as well, calling upon them to join in the movement. "The sole object of the agent who engages in such a practice," said Mr. Tarbell, "is to make a commission at the expense of the assured. Life insurance in its highest and best sense is constructive, not destructive. In its broadest meaning it signifies the upbuilding of a structure reared to protect mankind against the vicissitudes of life and death, and the man who tears down the work of his fellow-agent merely to serve his own selfish ends, adding nothing to the size or strength of the policy-holder's protection, should be driven out of the business." Such views of the ethical side of the insurance business are highly creditable to Mr. Tarbell and to the interests for which he speaks.

"F. H. McW.": You are right; "it is too cheap to be good."  
"K.": Philadelphia: Your information is correct. I do not recommend the company.  
"H.": Cincinnati: I do not answer inquiries regarding corporations, excepting life-insurance companies.  
"S.": York, Penn.: I certainly do not advise it or any other assessment fraternal order, for reasons frequently given in this column.  
"B.": Detroit: 1. The decision against the Equitable in Wisconsin was in favor of the distribution of the surplus at least once in five years. The Equitable will continue to do business in Wisconsin, as it has appealed from the decision, just as another company did successfully, in a similar case, in Illinois.  
"H.": Allegheny City: The Iowa Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, of Sioux City, has asked for a receiver in the interest of the policy-holders. I doubt if your friend's policy will net him very much in the end. By the way, still another assessment order, the Knights and Ladies of America, a German fraternal, is resisting an application for the appointment of a receiver made by the attorney for the Illinois insurance department.  
"L.": Baltimore: The new schedule of rates of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, to which you refer, calls for higher assessments. This is the difficulty with all the fraternal orders. The longer you stay in them, the greater the likelihood that your assessments will be increased. In an old-line company your premium is fixed at the outset and your policy grows more valuable each year. Would you rather have your burdens increase than decrease as you grow older? That is the simple question for all the members of the fraternal orders to answer.

*The Hermit.*

**Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.**

Continued from page 348.

"Z.": New York: Preference continued for three months.  
"P.": Stamford, Conn.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months.  
"P.": Medford, Mass.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months.  
"M.": Wisconsin: I do not believe in anything that promises such an excessive return on your investment. It cannot last.  
"Real Estate": I am unable to obtain a rating. Your bank ought to be able to secure it. No quotations of such stocks are to be had on the exchange.  
"M.": Detroit: 1. Paper has been regularly mailed. 2. The fact that Brooklyn Rapid Transit 4 per cents. are almost unmarketable around 70, and that the stock, which has never earned or paid a dividend, sells around 40, makes the latter look unattractive to one who has an idea of investment.  
"A. Z.": Montana: 1. Every one is waiting to see what the new management will develop when the summer business opens. 2. American Ice will no doubt fluctuate with the rest of the market until the results of the new management are disclosed in the earning months of the year, which begin with the approach of warm weather and continue as long as the hot season lasts, sometimes into November.  
"S. S. S.": Mass.: 1. Your subscription had expired and renewal received too late for the number you wanted. 2. What has been done with Union Pacific shows the danger of shorting stocks of that character. First, it was reported that there would be a contest for control between the Harriman interests on the one side and Morgan interests on the other. Then it was reported that the Standard Oil crowd in St. Paul were anxious to strengthen the latter's position by a closer working arrangement with Union Pacific, to offset the latter's alliance with the Burlington. These reports stimulated buying and crowded the shorts severely. Atchafon enjoyed quite a boom at one time over the report that the Pennsylvania was acquiring control or a substantial interest. There was nothing in this statement, apparently, but it served its purpose.  
NEW YORK, April 7th, 1904. JASPER.

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120 Broadway, New York. Dept. No. 23.  
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# Pears'

the soap which began its sale in the 18th century, sold all through the 19th and is selling in the 20th.

Sells all over the world.

### Fish Market of the Ghetto.

*Continued from page 348.*

was that she used it for charity. This was true enough on the well-preached principle that charity begins at home, for the curious finally learned that she keeps a restaurant.

While the *kushinierers* loiter, smelling, pinching, bargaining, the men and women who have sold their stock prepare to end their day begun two daylight ago. Boxes and barrels are carted away in wagon-loads, for five hundred, a thousand, fifteen hundred have been emptied to feed the Ghetto thousands. Some boxes well packed with fish and ice are wheeled to convenient cellars to be held over for another week. The policeman paces the market giving orders to hurry and be out before the closing hour. For some these orders are unnecessary; the orthodox Jew needs no civil law to drive him home to prepare for the Sabbath. In households where ancient customs survive, the housewife has her house in order and enough food cooked, to keep her from lighting a fire on the morrow, before Friday's sundown brings the dawn of *Shabbos*, before the candles are lighted for the *Shabbos* table around which the family gathers with prayer and thanksgiving.

There are Jews of a different type who linger while there is hope of another penny, and who never move their stands until the street-cleaning squad comes with hose to wash out the market. Even then they stay with their scraggy fringe of *kushinierers* until the water rushes in a flood under their feet, moving reluctantly out of the market to a place by the curb, hoping to sell a few more pounds of fish. Within an hour after the flushing of the market begins the last of the carts is gone, the last of the *kushinierers* is gone, the asphalt floor is clean. All that tells where the fish market has been is the smell of fish hanging above the narrow alley.

### In the World of Sports.

*Continued from page 350.*

the introduction of motor-boats for the first time. Some of the large hotels will keep one or two boats to rent for the day or more to boating parties. A street railway company in Ohio has adopted the novel plan of placing a motor-boat on one of the popular lake resorts. The boat is forty-one feet long and will carry thirty-five passengers. A charge of twenty-five cents will be made for a trip around the lake, which will make an hour's run. This plan will doubtless be followed in many other quarters this season.

### Special Prizes for Amateur Photographers.

ATTENTION is called to four new special pictorial contests in which the readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the most striking Decoration Day illustration forwarded by May 9th next; a prize of \$10 for the finest Fourth of July picture reaching us by June 12th; a prize of \$10 for the most acceptable Thanksgiving Day picture coming to hand by November 1st; and a prize of \$10 for the picture, arriving by December 4th, which reveals most satisfactorily the spirit of the Christmas-tide. These contests are all attractive, and should bring out many competitors.

*LESLIE'S WEEKLY* was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to

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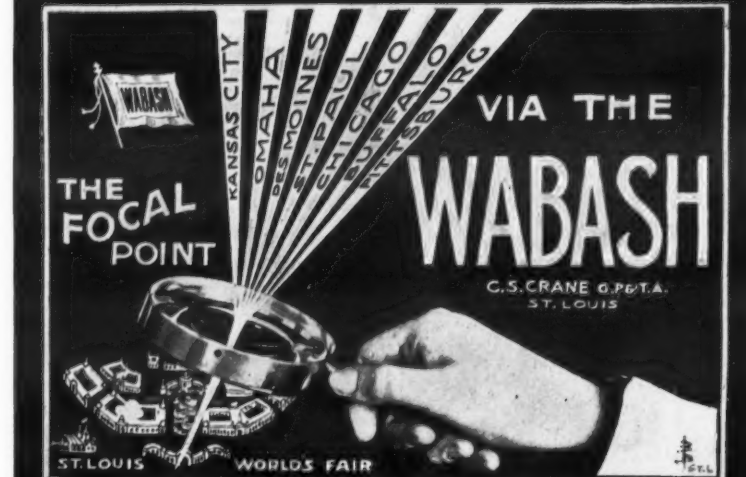


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THE FOCAL POINT

VIA THE WABASH

C.S. CRANE G.P. & T.A. ST. LOUIS


ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, whether subscribers or not.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "*Leslie's Weekly*, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "*Leslie's Magazine*" or other publications having no connection with *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*.

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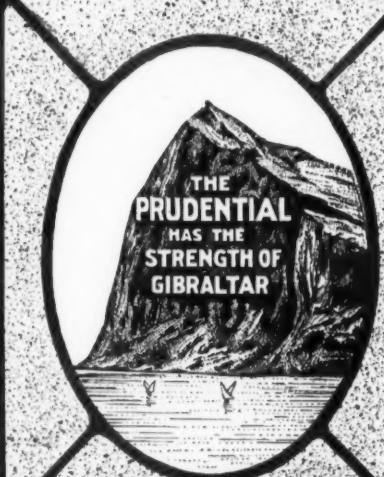
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# A Postal Gets This Book

**I** WANT the name and address of every person, Man, woman and child, In every country on the globe, Who is troubled in any way with the eyes. If you are not afflicted send me the names of your neighbors or friends who are. You will be conferring a favor on them. I will send to each name and address My book (24th edition) illustrated above. It contains much valuable information About the eyes, diet, bath, exercise, etc. Tells how sight can be restored to the blind And all eye diseases cured At patient's own home Quickly and at small expense. I have for more than twenty years been Treating and curing all manner of eye troubles in all parts of the world. Those who are afflicted in any way with their eyes are Welcome to my opinion free of charge. Just write me a short history of your case As you understand it. I will write you a personal letter of advice which with My book will be of great value to you.

### Some Symptoms of Serious Eye Troubles

Dimness of vision  
Seeing spots, specks, etc., dance before your eyes  
The atmosphere seems smoky and foggy  
Seeing better some days than others  
Seeing better sideways than straight forward  
Seeing better in the evening or early morning than at midday.  
Seeing objects double or multiplied  
Seeing a halo or circle about a lamp light  
Pain in or about the eyes  
Constant or periodic headaches.

If you have any one of the above symptoms  
You should seek my advice at once.  
I have never made a promise which I did not fulfill.

If you should at any future time require my services  
and I do not fulfill every promise I make to you I  
will refund every cent of money you pay me.

My liberal offer may mean much to you.  
Every reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY knows that I am  
thoroughly responsible or my advertisements  
could not appear in these columns as they have  
regularly for years.

**I Have Restored Sight to Thousands**

**H**ERE are two letters which tell the invariable experience of my patients:

78 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.  
Dr. Oren Oneal: Though my mother, Mrs. A. P. Rifle, has only been using your treatment for three months, I take great pleasure in sending a letter expressing our gratitude for the relief you have afforded her. I have never had any faith in advertised remedies, but shall always be thankful that I made the exception in your favor and wrote you. As you know she had nearly lost the sight of the left eye, and the Cataract was half over the right. Now she can use both eyes with no difficulty whatever, reading and sewing with ease, and the relief from fear of total blindness is in itself worth many times more than the amount your treatments cost. I wish I could reach everyone suffering from cataracts and beg them to consult you at once, and have the greatest of all blessings—sight—restored to them. Hoping that you may be spared many, many years to come to carry on the good work, I remain,  
Gratefully yours,  
Mrs. M. H. Southwick.



### Congested Optic Nerve Cured

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 29, 1903.  
Dr. Oren Oneal, Chicago, Ill.  
Dear Doctor: I want to thank you for the great relief your treatment has given me for Congestion of the Optic Nerve. Having been so greatly benefited by the treatment, I feel that it is my duty to you and to others afflicted as I have been to make you a statement, which you are at perfect liberty to use if you desire to do so.

Having had weak eyes from childhood, I paid very little attention to them except to wear glasses, until they became so bad that I began to fear blindness. When I consulted you I was suffering great pain in my eyes; could not see to read ordinary print without difficulty; eyes were drawn and full; could scarcely raise them to the light. I had come to the point when I felt that something *must* be done, and seeing your advertisement, decide to write to you. Your reply was satisfactory, and I placed myself under your care for "Home Treatment"—and can truthfully say that from the second treatment my eyes began to improve; vision became clearer; tension in eyeball became less; light did not affect them as much; and I could read with much more ease.

I told no one, except my husband, that I was being treated, as I did not wish a discouraging word. Friends soon noticed the change in my eyes and asked if I was doing anything for them, for they had been so dull and were now so much brighter.

I am very grateful to you and do not hesitate to recommend your treatment to any one needing relief in your specialty. I remain,  
Very truly yours,  
Mrs. Laura E. Wortman, 1520 Madison Ave.

**T**HIS book will tell you  
How to care for your eyes,  
How to diet, bathe and exercise.  
How you can cure yourself at home of  
Blindness resulting from  
Cataracts,  
Optic Nerve diseases,  
Glaucoma,  
Iritis,  
Opacities, Scums, Scars and Films,  
Eye Strain,  
Granulated Lids and Pannus,  
Pterygium, etc.,  
In from one to three months.

Here are the names of a few I have cured. Write them and convince yourself.

Mrs. S. C. Willard, Libertyville, Ill., cured of Cataracts of 20 years' standing; William Cronoble, Winslow, Ill., cured 10 years ago of Cataracts; Mrs. Anne E. Simmons, Hobart, N. Y., Paresis of Optic Nerve; Mrs. E. M. Cooper, Ridgeway, Minn., cured of Stenosis of Tear Duct; Mrs. Herman Burdick, Richland Center, Wis., cured of Hemorrhage of the Retina, which had blinded her; Albert J. Staley, Hynes, Los Angeles County, Cal., cured of Cataracts of 22 years' standing; Mrs. C. H. Sweetland, Hamburg, Iowa, cured of Paresis of Optic Nerve; Mrs. Jane Hunt, Binghamville, Vt., cured of Granulated Lids and Iritis; Miss Ella E. Heacox, Box 224, North Yakima, Wash., cured of Weak Eyes and Congested Optic Nerve; Mrs. Julia Lambert, 29 Whitney St., Nashua, N. H., cured of Cataracts; E. Kaye Allison, care Bank B. N. A., St. John, N. B., Canada, cured of Congested Optic Nerve; Mrs. Emma I. Carter, Tenstrike, Minn., cured of bad case of Granulated Lids and Optic Nerve Paralysis of 22 years' standing.

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Don't send any money—not even a postage stamp is necessary.  
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I cure such cases in the patient's own home, easily, quickly and at small expense.  
Just at present all I ask you to do is to send for the book. It will be sent free of expense to any part of the world. If you wish my advice  
Describe your case the best you can and I will write you a personal letter.  
The book and advice are both free and may be all that is necessary to effect a cure in your case.

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